

HAWES HANGED.

THE CLOSING CHAPTER OF A TRAGIC TRAGEDY.

HOW THE VICTIM MET HIS FATE.

The Scenes Upon the Gallows—Adjusting the Rope—The Trip Through the Trap—The Written Statement.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 28.—[Special.] Dick Hawes tested the strength of a five-eighths wire rope today at 12 o'clock, and fifty eight minutes.

And the rope was strong enough to suspend the man in mid air until an army of medical men said he was dead.

The hanging was the most sensational and interesting ever known in Alabama, and will rank as one of the most thrilling chapters in the criminal history of the state.

In the constitution of this morning was printed the story of Hawes' last day on earth, and the story was the only correct one put in type, so far. The information upon which the story was written, was given me by Sheriff Smith, who, fully appreciating the worth of the constitution, has not shown the papers to any of the representatives of the Birmingham press.

Early this morning I called at the jail where I met Sheriff Smith, who said:

"How would you like to see Dick this morning?"

Of course nothing could have been more eagerly desired, and when the desire was put in words, Mr. Smith said:

"So far I have refused all newspaper reporters admission to the jail, and for that I have been abused. But I tell you frankly I had rather take that abuse than the great responsibility of making a serious mistake."

"But," he went on after a short pause, "if—"

"If you want to see him a short time, I—"

"What?" he was asked as he paused.

"I will," (and he smiled and looked over his shoulder as though half expecting to see some one behind him) "I will let you go up."

IN HAWES' CELL.

Five minutes later I approached the jail from the side which there was no crowd.

There was no one to guess at my mission, as I came up through the vacant lot towards the new jail building, now only one story high.

Inside that building I heard some one call. The call was expected, and following the voice, I found myself near the jail door without having attracted any attention. A minute later I was in the jail, and in another minute ascending the stairway to Hawes' cell.

In the cell were Dick, Dr. Slaughter and Rev. Dr. Purser. The two ministers and Hawes were kneeling at the cot, Hawes between the two. Dr. Slaughter was praying, and the prayer was a fervent, deep one. Every now and then Hawes' "amen" chimed in. That amen was an even, steady tone, indicating no fear.

Sheriff Smith stopped because the prayer was going on. As Dr. Slaughter finished the supplication, and the three men arose from their knees, Hawes' eyes fell upon the sheriff.

"Oh, Joe," he said, "I am glad to see you."

"Yes, Dick, I'm here again," said the sheriff, "and I have brought an old friend to see you."

As the sheriff spoke, Hawes' eyes fell upon me, and pushing his hand through the bars, he said:

"I'm glad to see you. I haven't seen you since soon after that terrible riot. How are you?"

For a minute we grasped hands, and I then asked:

"Dick, how do you feel?"

"Better than when you saw me last. Then everything was uncertain, but there was hope. Now everything is certain and there is no hope."

"And you are willing to die?"

"Yes, ready and willing. Death is my justice and I shall try to meet like a man."

"One of my lawyers has said, and it has to be put in book form and sold for my boy, Willie. Then everybody will know it."

"But can't you tell me something. Tell me who did it?"

"Let's talk about something else. I may have something to tell you when I am down there on the gallows," and Hawes jerked his thumb over his shoulder. Pausing a second, he asked:

"Are you going to see me—are you going to be down there? I mean are you going to see me hang?"

When he began the question his tone was even and easy, but before finishing it he became disconcerted, and began the change indicated then as if growing into a desperate one. He changed again, and in a jerky, snappy way, asked the question direct.

"I guess so, Dick," was the answer.

"Well, I am glad you are, because I want the people to know the truth. I want them to see it as you do. I don't want to be misrepresented."

Then Hawes began talking about Atlanta. He asked about Fred Rizzo, Tom Smith, Jim Bell, Wm. Dunlap, Z. Martin, the Stovall boys, Jim Crozier, Barrett, and other railroad men. As each name dropped from his lips, he recalled some pleasant incident of his relationship with the old friends. The conversation was productive of nothing new, and the sheriff withdrew, leaving Hawes with his spiritual advisers.

HAWES' LAST NIGHT.

Hawes passed his last night on earth as my telegram of last night indicated. About 3 o'clock he arose from his cot, and kneeling, prayed for a half hour. Then he opened his Bible and read a while. Closing the book, he moved to the dewatch, saying:

"Lem, I believe I am growing restless. I haven't slept at all hardly."

"Lem, Dick, and try to get some rest. You may need it."

"Oh my, I hope not," said Hawes, lying down again. In a short time his breathing was even and heavy, and the dewatch says he slept soundly until dawn. Soon after dawn he turned over on his cot, and with his eyes resting upon a window, remained motionless a while. Suddenly he threw the covers from him, and arising, began dressing. As he drew on his breeches he said:

"Lem, how is it looking? Clear?"

"Cloudy," was the answer.

"No, but it's getting clear."

PREPARING FOR THE DAY.

After dressing, Hawes knelt and prayed. For awhile his prayer was in a whisper. He seemed to warm up with the petition, and began praying aloud. His voice was calm and

even, but there was a solidity about it indicating seriousness. About 7 o'clock Deputy Smith went to the cell and asked Hawes to order a breakfast. He hesitated a little and said:

"This will be my last meal." Then pausing he looked up at the top of the cell, and began expressing doubt as to his desire to eat. However, he gave

and half an hour later the meal was served. It was a tempting one. Sheriff Smith had it prepared himself, hoping that Hawes would finish it. As the tray went into the cell, odor arising was just the thing to tempt a hungry man, or to make a man hungry. The bill was tendered, steak, broiled ham, poached eggs, coffee, and toast. Hawes glanced over the tray, and took a bite of the ham. Once the eggs he lifted in a spoon and swallowed it down. It was apparent, however, that he was not hungry.

The coffee he drank, simply because it was easy to swallow. Then he pushed the tray from him, and getting up off his stool, knelt down and prayed. Then in prayer and reading he passed the time until his spiritual advisers called. There was no interruption then until Sheriff Smith gave me a chance to see him.

THE PEOPLE GATHERING.

By nine o'clock a crowd of a thousand people had congregated about the jail, and an army of policemen was on duty to keep them at a safe distance. No one was allowed to pass that line of officers except those who had passes. The crowd increased every minute, and by 11 o'clock there were over three thousand people in the neighborhood of the jail and courthouse. By 12 the crowd was nearly twice that many. As the clock struck the noon hour, the deputies on the jail doors opened them to the press representatives.

LOOKING AT THE GALLOWS.

These fled in, and were shown around to the gallows. The gallows was planted on the north side of the jail, between the building and a high wall, twenty feet away. It was about ten feet square, with uprights in what might be called the ends. These uprights supported a crossbar, to which the rope was attached. The trap, about four feet square, was held up by an iron, to which a string was fastened. This string went through a window in the basement. In the basement were four men, and one of that four pulled the string when the word was given, but which one of the four Sheriff Smith himself does not know. The gallows was painted red, and was the same Gilbert Love was hung upon a week ago. In front of the gallows two barrels were placed, and upon these was a long board. Behind this board were chairs, and these were for the press. Paper was upon the rough desk, and every convenience for the news men was complete.

THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWS.

At 11 o'clock Deputy Lockhart entered the jail and interrupted the devotional exercises long enough to read the death warrant. When the deputy informed Hawes of the object of his mission, he said: "Stand up, Dick."

Hawes arose, and placing his hands behind him, looked the officer in the face. Then Deputy Lockhart read the death warrant. Hawes heard it through without a tremor or without moving a muscle.

As the hands upon the court house clock moved on after the hour of twelve, the crowd outside became impatient, and gave expression to it in yells. Yell after yell went up from all sides of the jail, with only a brief pause between them. As the hands of the clock indicated twelve thirty, the ticket holders on the inside began to manifest their impatience, too, but they had but little more time to wait.

At a quarter after twelve Ed Griffin went upon the scaffold, and adjusted the rope to the beam. It was made tight by an iron staple. Griffin is the man who built the scaffold. Griffin was a member of the jury that convicted Hawes. Griffin is now one of Smith's deputies, and today helped to hang the man, whom he, as a juror, said he should die. After adjusting the rope Griffin stepped down, and Sheriff Smith went upon the gallows, and examined everything. He slipped the noose up and down to see that it would move easily. Then he disappeared through the jail door, and just then the rain, the heavy dark clouds had been promising all the morning, began to fall, and a deputy mounted the scaffold, pulled off his rubber coat and twisted it around the rope to keep the rain off. His clock later some one in the rear called out:

"Umbrellas down there!"

The cry was taken up and repeated by a dozen voices. Then the people began to move to one side. Hawes was coming. He was walking to his death.

AT FORTY MINUTES AFTER 12 Sheriff Smith went to Hawes' cell. He and the ministers were praying. One of them observed the sheriff's presence, and divining the cause, closed his prayer. Then, as they arose, the sheriff said:

"Well, Dick, I guess we will go down."

The time had come, but Hawes showed his nerve again.

"Right, Mr. Smith," he said.

Hawes had taken off his prison garb during the morning, and after giving himself a bath, put on his new suit, the one in which he was to die, and in which he is to be buried. The cell door was thrown open and Hawes walked out. As he stepped out he said to Dr. Slaughter:

"Doctor, you and Dr. Purser come with me."

Then, between Deputy Love and Sheriff Smith, Hawes descended the stairway, the ministers following. Out into the rain the procession walked, and to the gallows the crowd followed. Hawes was bareheaded, and his hair was combed with an extensibility that showed the head perfectly. Upon the hill among cactus and red flowers, from the pocket on that side the corners of a white silk handkerchief showed. It was carefully arranged. In fact, Hawes never entered a parlor more carefully dressed than he was when he went upon that scaffold. As he came through the crowd he remembered so well. As he neared the gallows he glanced up, and as he approached the steps he stopped a minute, saying something to Sheriff Smith. The sheriff turned to the crowd, calling out:

"Cann! Mr. Cann, come here."

Mr. Cann is the city editor of the Age-Herald—a man who knows what a scoop is only when he has been scooped. He is known as the "silent eye." Cann crawled under the board and went to Hawes. The two men shook hands, and Hawes said:

"I want to die at peace with all men, and I want to say that I forgive you for what you have done about me."

Then Hawes went upon the scaffold, accompanied by Sheriff Smith, a deputy, and the two ministers. He walked with a firm step. There was less trepidation about him than about any of the one hundred men in the inclosure, and it was apparent to all. His nerve was remarkable, and those who saw him could not regret admiring it.

AS HE STEPPED TO THE FRONT OF THE GALLOWS, he moved his head to one side to avoid the rope. Then as he stood at the front of the gallows, Sheriff Smith, standing beside him, said:

"Dick, have you anything to say?"

Hawes raised his right hand to his mouth, and gave his mustache a twist. There was not a tremor in the movement. Never in his life did he twist that beard with a quieter nerve. Then looking over the crowd calmly he said:

"I only want to say to the congregation that I have written out a full statement of this whole thing, and it is a true one. I don't want any man in the world to think that I died with a lie on my lips. That is all I have to say."

That was all. No man in that entire crowd could have spoken as evenly and calmly as he. He asked Deputy Tom Smith from the crowd:

"Have you anything else to say, Dick?"

asked Deputy Tom Smith from the crowd.

"No," answered Hawes. The crowd began to show nervousness. The awful moment was nigh, but Hawes stood there calmly.

He alone was unmoved. Dr. Slaughter advanced, saying, "Let us pray." Then a fervent, soul-stirring prayer for the man who was to go to his God so soon, went up. It was a prayer those present will never forget. As the minister prayed Hawes looked over the crowd. He did not bow his head, and he never closed his eyes. Frequently he gave his mustache a twist with his first one hand, and the other. Before the prayer was half over, he looked down and caught my eye.

OBSERVES A FRIEND.

A faint smile came to his face and the press men observed it. Then, as the minister closed his prayer, Hawes turned to Sheriff Smith and said something. Mr. Smith called me to the scaffold, saying:

"Mr. Hawes wants to talk to you."

I went upon the scaffold and the doomed man met me. Calling me by name, he said:

"You have been kind to me, and since this trouble began, and I want to thank you for your kindness."

Hesitating a minute, he said:

"I want you now to tell the people just how I died. See that I am not misrepresented and that I am properly cared for. Will you do that?"

"I'll try. I want you to remember my boy, my poor Willie, and my brother and his wife."

"I'll try to remember them, and see that the truth is told about this."

"When that statement, Dick?"

"It will be given to the public. The sense of it is what I told Jim Hawes."

The interview was, by no means pleasant, and shaking him by the hand, I bade him good-by.

ADJUSTING THE ROPE.

Hawes walked to the front of the scaffold, and Sheriff Smith adjusted the rope. The prisoner was calm. There was no excitement about him. He was not even pale. As the rope touched his flesh, he gave him a nervous, uneasy shake, shaking his head as though trying to adjust the rope. Then his face began to turn red, and he stepped down, and tied a cord around his legs below his knees. A pair of handcuffs were drawn from a deputy's pocket, and Hawes was asked to hold out his hands. He extended them with a partial nervousness. First the left wrist was encircled, then the right. This brought the hands close together, and Hawes interlocked his fingers. Then a cord was placed around his upper arm, and that was fastened to the scaffold. Everything was ready except the black cap.

"How does that feel, Dick?" asked the sheriff.

Hawes gave his head another twitch.

"How does that feel around my neck? Is it a little too tight," he answered.

There was no tremor in his voice. Every body in the crowd heard him. Then Sheriff Smith took the black cap from his pocket, and Hawes saw it, and looking down at Cann, said:

"Now, Cann, don't misrepresent me when I am dead."

That was the last man Dick Hawes ever looked at, and the last man to whom he spoke direct, except when he told the officers good-by. As the sheriff raised the cap, Hawes said:

"I want you all to shun whisky and vile women. I wish I had."

The cap was adjusted, and Hawes' vision of those before him was shut out forever. Then the rope was pulled, and the black cap was pulled down. Just as the sheriff was stepping back to give the signal to the man in the basement to pull the string, Hawes called out:

"Joe, let me stand here a minute, please."

His voice was still and steady, but it was muffled by the black cap.

THE SHERIFF WAITED A MINUTE, and then began, "One—two—three."

As the word three was uttered the string pulled, the trap dropped and Hawes' body went up an inch or two, and then settled down. There he hung, and then he turned to the left and then to the right, and then became motionless. His legs were drawn up in a faint effort to kick twice and then his arms were flung out. His chest heaved up and down for a minute, while his stomach rose and fell like a bellows. The rope had slipped until the top of his head, and his chin was thrown upon his chest.

It was 12:58 when the drop fell, and in fourteen minutes the doctors said he was dead, and Sheriff Smith cut the rope. Four men carried Hawes as he rose and were laid upon a bed. Then the cap and rope were removed. Hawes' face had a calm look. He was interviewed by Captain Hunt of the United States army, who was on the watch with Superintendent Brown when the dam gave way. Captain Hunt says that all day Friday twenty men, being all that could be secured, were employed in blasting a waterway to increase its capacity. The sign of the break was the snapping of a large steel cable, connecting the tower in the middle of the dam with the bank. This occasioned a loud report, and he said it seemed as if a ball of fire was shot from it. The next instant the tower tottered, and it seemed as if the entire dam, containing 90,000 tons of rock, all moved bodily at once. The roar of the waters and the grinding of boulders was perfectly deafening.

THE MESSENGER SENT TO WARN THOSE AT THE lower dam, and who failed to do so on account of becoming intoxicated, has not been seen since. The first survivors to arrive in Prescott were yesterday afternoon, when John Hardee, Ed Davis and W. M. Russell came in, all of them being more or less bruised and skinned from climbing steep hills among cactus and sharp rocks to escape the flood. John Hardee gave his experience, as follows:

"I was camped on a creek with three men, and when midnight came we were awakened by a deafening report when I jumped out of bed and yelled at the others: 'The dam has broken! Run for your lives!'"

"I reached high ground and saw waves at the foot of the dam, and strike the tent and it was gone. The distance between the bluffs at this point is about two hundred yards, and the water filled this space forty feet deep. A huge boulder weighing 100 tons in front of our tent was swept away and the next day I went down the cut five miles in search of bodies and saw no trace of it. Some lumber has been left on a high bluff near the tower dam which was not reached by the water. Coffins are being made of this and then floated down stream to where bodies are found, the latter being buried where found. Thirty-seven bodies in all have been recovered."

THE STORM PASSES THROUGH TALLADEGA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 28.—[Special.] A special from Talladeega, Ala., gives an account of a most terrible storm which passed through that place this morning. It made a path about one hundred yards wide, and death and destruction marked its course. Fortunately it did not pass through a thickly populated part of the town, but the scene along its path was a fearful description. Houses were blown down, and the boards, and even the beams and rafters carried a considerable distance. Trees were snapped off like pipe stems or torn from the ground by the roots. Cows, horses and other domestic animals were killed, and a number of people living in the houses blown down were seriously injured, but none fatally. The storm was in line with Chramer Trolls and old Estelle homestead, both well-known residences.

Ruined by a Cyclone.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—A Peayne's Koolah, Miss, special reports the destruction of Carthage yesterday by a cyclone. The courthouse was struck and roofing carried away. Residences were demolished, including that of G. F. Brennan. The Brennan family—husband, wife and four children—were buried in the debris. All were severely wounded, one of the children having since died of its injuries.

remained with her. I will go out on my run tomorrow.

"It is hard enough to have a convicted murderer trying to shove off his unholy crime on me; but I cannot see why a reputable journal should seek, by intimating my uncertain whereabouts, to create the impression that I was hiding out. It is a cold-blooded crime. I am a poor man, and should have the same justice as a rich man."

THE SECRET OF HAWES' ENMITY.

Mr. Wyly was then asked why it was that Hawes should have followed him so.

"The reason is very plain," he said. "If it had not been for me Hawes would today have been a free man. When I was in jail an escape was planned. Hawes tried to get me into it. As my release was certain, and as to a jail escape would have been criminal, I refused. This brought upon me the implacable hatred of Hawes, who made up his mind that I should suffer."

"Why, one of the strongest proofs that Hawes was lying when he charged me with the offense, lies in this circumstance. When Hawes became convinced that the end was certain and that no hope remained for him, he sent for Father Daly. Of course, the first thing the priest insists upon is full confession. As he visited the prisoner frequently, and the two seemed to be in accord, it is fair to presume that such confession was made. After this Hawes made the statement that I was implicated, the priest quit him. Why? If the priest was at liberty to tell the secrets of the confessional, it would be that he knew Hawes was lying wilfully when he brought my name into the case, and knowing that, and that his penitent was incorrigible, he quit him. I am innocent, and intend to remain right here."

THE GREAT FLOODS.

Which are Filling Rivers and Creeks Around Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 28.—[Special.] The Tennessee river at this point is raging, and grave fears are entertained that the flood will exceed that of 1885, when the height of the river reached fifty-two feet, the danger line. Thirty-three feet was passed last night, and indications from the present rise and the river are that it will be ten feet above danger by 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. A portion of the fifth ward is submerged, and in some locations frame houses have been floated from their foundations by the tide. Hundreds of drays were kept busy today moving furniture and household goods from the lower districts of the city. Saint Elmo and East End are cut off from the city by the back water. Chickamauga and Chattanooga creeks are fairly running, and are out of their banks and really cause the greater part of the overflow in the city. The Alabama Great Southern trains are abandoned, the track being washed away at Riceville, Ala., for a distance of several hundred yards. The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus tracks are two feet under water at East End, and all travel that line is obstructed. Railroad men state that all trains entering the city will probably have to be abandoned before Sunday. The Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway has not been thrown together from that time until today. When they met at noon today in the capitol, Talbue told Kincaid he wanted to speak with him. Kincaid replied, "I am waiting here for a gentleman."

For this Talbue slapped him, and then caught him by the ear and wrenched that organ vigorously. Kincaid did not strike back, but said: "I am not armed or you would not treat me this way."

"Then you had best arm yourself," replied Talbue, as he walked off.

About an hour later Mr. Talbue was walking down the steps leading to the house restaurant in company with Ex-Deputy Sheriff Sam Donelson. Kincaid rushed down behind the two men, and just as Talbue reached the bottom step Kincaid tapped him on the shoulder.

THE PISTOL FIRED.

Talbue turned, and as he did so Kincaid shoved a pistol in his face and fired. The ball entered just below the left eye and lodged somewhere about the ear. Talbue put his hand to his face to stop the blood and walked to a committee room leaning on Mr. Donelson's arm. Kincaid gave himself up to the capitol policeman who was standing a few feet off. Kincaid says Talbue called him a liar on the steps before he shot. Talbue says he did not know who shot him, and did not know Kincaid was near until Donelson told him as he led him to the committee room. It was thought by first that Talbue was fatally wounded, but he has not yet lost consciousness, and his physicians say he will recover.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

There is a very marked difference of opinion among the members and newspaper men over the affair. Many members say it was an attempt at murder, pure and simple, for the shooting was premeditated. Others think Talbue might have been somewhat overbearing. The newspaper men think Kincaid was rather far in using a pistol as he did. They think he should have used a heavy cane. However, they think that he should have defended himself with some kind of weapon, for Talbue is a very large man, something over six feet in height, while Kincaid is a little fellow, not more than five feet four inches high, and will not weigh 125 pounds. Owing to the causes which led to the shooting, and to the outside parties who would be brought into a trial in court, the impression prevails that if Talbue recovers there will be no prosecution. Kincaid will perhaps be bonded out tomorrow.

AN INVITATION TO SENATOR DANIEL.

Senator Colquitt and Judge Stewart today received a letter from Captain John Milledge, of the Confederate Veterans association of Atlanta, enclosing an invitation to Senator Daniel, of Virginia, to deliver an address in Atlanta on April 26th. Senator Daniel was not at the senate today, and did not receive the invitation. However, Senator Colquitt has no doubt but that he will accept.

At Judge Stewart's request, a postoffice will be established at or near Colonel Livingston's home in Newton county. It will be called "Cora." Another postoffice in the same county, will have its name changed from "Sunset" to "Sun-down." However, no significance seems to be intended.

MR. RANDALL'S CONDITION.

I had a talk with Mr. Randall's private secretary this morning. He had just left the house where Mr. Randall had been busy with him an hour or more, attending to his correspondence and other business. Mr. Randall wrote two letters himself. He was sitting up and said he felt better than for months. Indeed his secretary says his physicians now say his complete recovery is possible, although it may be very slow. He is yet in a very weak condition, however, and his intimate friends think he is doing rather too much work to insure a rapid recovery. Mr. Randall reads all the newspapers. He has read an account of his death a dozen times. These stories annoy him somewhat, but he says he feels very certain of recovering his health sufficiently to be

WESTERN LARD MEN

TRYING TO THROTTLE THE COTTON SEED OIL INTEREST.

ATLANTA'S PROTEST IN CONGRESS.

The Farmers of the West, as well as the Lard Men, United Against the Southern Oil Producers.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—[Special.] Judge Stewart was before the committee on commerce today, with a petition from the Atlanta chamber of commerce, protesting against the passage of the compound lard bill. This bill places a heavy tax on all lards or compounds, except that made solely of hog fat.

WILL INJURE COTTON SEED OIL.

If passed, it will result in practically stamping out cotton seed oil, or mixtures of the same with hog lard, and necessarily this will decrease the value of raw cotton seed, and thereby injure the farmer. Judge Stewart says the Farmers' Alliance of the south will oppose the bill. On the other hand Mr. Hatch, of the committee, is vigorously pushing the bill, and stated today that the farmers of Virginia and the west favor it.

IT IS LIKELY TO PASS.

It looks now like the bill is going to pass, as it has the large western lard packers and farmers behind it. Its passage will, however, hurt the southern farmers materially, and they should at once send petitions and delegations, if possible, here to protest. It is a very serious question with them, as with the western hog raisers, who are now doing everything possible to pass the bill.

THE SHOOTING SENSATION.

There was a shooting scrape upon the dome of the capitol at 10 o'clock today. Ex-Representative Talbue, of Kentucky, was shot by Charles E. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times. It is the first time such an affair has ever occurred in the capitol.

The shooting took place at the foot of the stairs in the corridor just beneath the house of representatives. Talbue, it seems, was possessed of that Kentucky mania of pulling out a watchman and caught him kissing the girl behind one of the cases. The story was in all the papers at the time, but Talbue took exception at its publication in his home paper. Indeed, it was said to have been the cause of his wife securing a divorce from him.

THIS IS LIVELY.

SENATOR BLAIR'S ATTACK ON THE PRESS

Says Newspapers Will Persist in Publishing Fights When His Speeches Would Interest the Public.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Mr. George presented a petition from the citizens of Tabor county, Miss., for the free coinage of silver, and in doing so expressed the hope (satirically) that such petition would not be considered evidence of disloyalty or evidence that Mississippi had not a republican form of government.

Mr. Hale presented (saying that it was by request) a petition from New England iron and steel manufacturers asking that iron, coal and coke be put upon the free list, and that the duty on scrap iron, scrap steel, etc., be reduced to twenty-four per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Morgan presented a resolution of the general assembly of Maryland, asking that the sum of \$200,000, exacted by the confederate army under General Jubal A. Early, from the authorities of Frederick, Md., be refunded and reimbursed.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the coal lands in Alabama, in accordance with the requirement of the act of March 3, 1883, and for copies of letters or papers relied upon to justify the failure to comply with the statute.

Blair called the attention of the senate once more to the declaration of the press of the country in not giving sufficient notice of the proceedings in the senate, and particularly to the important fact spread by him before the senate in his speech on the educational bill.

He charged particularly that the associated press and its reporter failed to perform their duties in the matter.

Mr. Hawley made an explanation, showing that the associated press did its whole duty and supplied newspapers throughout the country with full abstracts of the proceedings of both houses.

Mr. Hale directed attention to the difference between the American press in relation to congressional debates and the English press in relation to parliamentary debates, and Mr. Hoar found excuse for the press in the habit of senators and representatives preparing long written speeches and delivering them to empty benches.

Mr. Blair treated Mr. Hoar's remarks as a personal allusion to himself and declared his disregard of the senator's innuendoes or "other studies." The discussion was quite interesting.

Notice of his intended absence was received from the vice-president, and Mr. Ingalls was elected president of the senate pro tem.

HE PRODUCES A LETTER.

Mr. Blair said that he had received this morning a letter (one of many such), complaining that the Associated Press and newspapers of the country failed to give such reports of important matters of debate in the senate as would properly inform the people touching affairs in progress. He read the letter in question, which came from Pittsburgh, asking him to forward his address on the educational bill, and stating that he had been told that thousands of people who would be glad to read the debate, but who had no means of knowing what had been said. This, said Mr. Blair, is but a specimen of the general complaint throughout the country, that the press, to which the senate furnishes privileges, and that the Associated Press, whose reporter has the privilege of the floor, fails in the discharge of its important duty in connection with legislation.

I have had occasion to advert to this in relation to a matter which I and others had collected with great effort, as pressing on the importance of an important matter known as the educational bill; and I was so unfortunate or fortunate (as the case may be) to receive a pretty liberal newspaper clipping in consequence of so doing.

But I have not observed that the press has taken any interest in the circulation of the facts. The press has constantly intimated that the reason of its alleged delinquency in not publishing such important matters is that the reports of prize fights and dog fights, is that my speech was not entertaining.

SAVES THE PRESS IS MUTILATED.

"I do not ask the publication of my speech, but of the facts bearing on the merits of the question. I am not rich enough to distribute them generally throughout the country, although I have spent many thousands of dollars in so doing; and this would have been unnecessary, had the press done its duty. I have been intimidated and false told in that regard. I have been told by a responsible newspaper man that the Associated Press representative on this floor does not transmit and has not transmitted to the press generally any or scarcely any of the facts which occur day after day, have been placed before the senate, and which should have gone before the people in order to effect its judgment in regard to this great question. On the contrary the papers have been filled with falsehoods and lies, and misrepresentations of a grave character, bearing on the merits of the question. That cannot be an accident. That cannot be excusable. The press which is our only medium of intercourse with the people, owes it to the people to disseminate the information which is brought forward here. It does not do so. Of that I complain, and I produce this letter which I could follow up with many others to show that the press fails in answering the wants of the American public in this regard. It is not complimentary to the American people to tell them that the great mass of unimportant (often times deleterious) matter with which the house of the senate is surrounded, is the sort of pabulum which the American people desire. The press should not cater, it seems to me, to the worst side of humanity, even if it supplies its own vanity in so doing."

After some further remarks by Mr. Blair, and a brief defense of the newspapers, and an explanation of the methods by Mr. Hawley, the matter was dropped and the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Cady in reference to the Florida claimed by the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad company, was taken up, discussed by him at much length, and referred to the committee on public lands.

The dependent pension bill was then taken up. Mr. Davis, chairman of the pension committee, explained that it was the same bill, verbatim, as had passed the senate in 1889, and had failed of action by the house.

After discussion by Messrs. Davis, Plumb, McPherson, Vest and Moody the bill went over without action.

The house bill for the appointment of two persons to represent the United States in the international conference at Madrid, in reference to industrial property, was taken up.

After an executive session, the senate at 4:35, adjourned till Monday.

THE METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Bishop Hurst Makes the First Payment for the Site.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Bishop John F. Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, a resident in Washington, today made the first payment of \$20,000 for a tract of ninety acres of land lying just west of "Oakview," ex-President Cleveland's former country home, near this city, to be used as the site of the proposed new Methodist university.

Bishop Hurst held an option on this property which had not expired, but owing to the generous response to a call for contributions for the university, he was able to conclude the purchase at an earlier date than he had anticipated. Recent payments of purchase money will be made in installments, and it is the intention to collect the balance of the purchase money in the near future. It is estimated that at least one and a half million dollars will be contributed. The building was erected at large. Bishop Hurst said today that it had been decided not to have a coliseum, but that the curriculum would consist of the study of higher studies for post graduates and students studying for professions.

Blair is Guilty.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 28.—[Special.] The murder of a negro, was found guilty today of the murder of a man named Meadows, and the murderer of a white woman in Cobb county, Ga., a couple of years ago.

A MATTER OF FACT.

Argument Before the House Committee on Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Another hearing was given this morning by the house committee on agriculture to persons interested in legislation proposed to regulate the manufacture of lard and lard compounds, and to place the latter under control of the internal revenue bureau. This, the committee had previously decided, was to be the last hearing, each to have half an hour in which to close.

JUDGE STEWART PRESENT.

Representative Stewart, of Georgia, presented to the committee a resolution of the chamber of commerce of Atlanta, protesting against the proposed legislation; also a letter from W. E. A. Sessions, an officer in the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia; also president of one of the cotton seed oil mills near Atlanta and a large cotton planter, stating that the alliance is opposed to legislation as far as Georgia is concerned.

Mr. Stewart said the alliance is opposed to this legislation. It is inequitable and vexatious and very objectionable to the people. The proceeds of the sale of cotton seed enables the planter to gather and market his crop and to pay for the fertilizers he uses. There is no legal necessity for this legislation.

In eleven southern states there are strong penal statutes against the manufacture and sale of adulterated foods, which are injurious to health. If lard compound comes within this proscription, there is no lack of law now to punish the offenders. In answer to members of the committee, Mr. Stewart said there was no farmers' organization in Georgia, and that the alliance, as he believes, practically, unanimously opposed to the bill.

In conclusion, Mr. Stewart said that congress could not control these matters of legislation in trade, and if it were to enter upon the subject it should take cognizance of all adulterations or compounds. Afterwards Mr. Stewart concluded his statement concerning the farmers' organization, saying there was a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in his county.

Mr. Curtis, representing N. R. Fairbanks & Co., of Chicago, summing up for manufacturers of lard compound, referred to the statement made at the first hearings by Messrs. Kimball and Wellburn, advocates of legislation, that the price of cotton seed oil was controlled by a trust, and therefore the farmers approved legislation.

Mr. Curtis stated that there was not the slightest foundation for these statements. No article of commerce is there greater competition than in cotton seed oil. So violent is that competition that last year the price of cotton seed varied from \$8 to \$16 a ton in different parts of the country.

To members of the committee, Mr. Oliver, of Chicago, stated that Fairbanks & Co. had manufactured cottonseed (a compound of beef fat and cotton seed oil) three or four years, and sells for a fraction of a cent less (at wholesale) than lard compound. It does not look like lard and cannot be mistaken for it.

Alexander Weaderburn, representing the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry of Virginia, read a statement in which he asserted that the manufacturers of lard compound had changed the labels on their products within the past two years in deference to public opinion, and that they were now compelled by law to continue to brand their products for what they are. Without such legislation there can be absolutely no protection to the public against the frauds of unscrupulous men who may engage in the business of manufacturing compounds and adulterations and putting them on the market for a pure article. Mr. Weaderburn argued that the proposed legislation is really for the benefit of the cotton seed producers of the south. In conclusion, Mr. Weaderburn, in refuting the statements of counsel for the opposition, said that there was no public sentiment demanding the passage of the proposed legislation, presented resolutions of the state granges of numerous states in favor of the passage of the bill.

ROBERT LARD DEMANDED.

Colonel Brigham, master of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, addressed the committee briefly. He said the farmers believe they have suffered from the sale of adulterated and impure articles as honest lard, and they want to be protected by a law that will require the manufacturers of these articles to brand and seal them for just what they are.

Messrs. Rowland and Stewart, of the Pennsylvania state grange, presented resolutions that body, asking congress to pass such a law or laws as are necessary to secure to the people of this country pure food. In this petition, Mr. Curtis, counsel for Fairbanks, said the refiners of lard heavily join.

The committee then adjourned. Several congressmen have expressed a desire to be heard on the subject.

THE RAGING RIVERS.

The Ohio Still Rising at the Rate of Half an Inch an Hour.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—At 10 o'clock tonight the river at this point was fifty-six feet, six and a half inches, and rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. It is falling from its source as far now as Portsmouth, Ohio, tonight, where it is stationary. Below Portsmouth to the mouth of Kentucky river it is either rising very slowly or stationary. The rain last night affected only the tributaries of the left water shed. The cool weather which is here will offset all increment to the flood from these rivers. Under existing conditions the river at this point is not likely to reach fifty-seven feet, and by Sunday will be falling.

The Fur Dealers.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The following are the names of the directors of the North American Commercial company, which secures control of the Alaska seal trade: L. Lloyd Lewis, Henry Cowell, Mathias Mayer and Isaac Liebes, all of San Francisco, and Albert Miller, of Oakland, Cal. Mr. D. O. Mills, of New York, is a stockholder. Its capital stock is \$2,000,000. The lease runs twenty years.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Futures were quite buoyant in the morning hour, quickly selling at 11.30 for May, and 11.41 for July. The market began to flutter, though varying only a point or two throughout the remainder of the day. At 11.40 for August and 11.68 for June. For sellers appeared for short account, which caused many of the early buyers to take their profits and retire.

To Advance the Price.

NEW YORK, February 27.—It is learned authoritatively that at a meeting of rubber goods manufacturers, held at Windsor hotel yesterday, at which representatives of all the rubber, boot and shoe companies in the United States were present, including Candee, the two Bostons, Goodyear and others, it was decided to advance the price of rubber boots, shoes and goods ten per cent. E. S. Converse is chairman of the committee, having in charge the perfecting of the rubber trust. It was learned that raw rubber quotations are up in the 80's.

The Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The longest and most notorious game in the billiard tournament was played in Chickering hall this afternoon between Daily and Heiser on eight-inch Balk line. Both men were nervous, and the long game of forty-four minutes did not improve their temper. Score: Daily 600, average 11-11; Heiser 402, average 9-15-43.

An Incendiary Fire.

DUBLIN, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—This morning at 3:30 o'clock, the Daniel building was totally destroyed by fire. The building was a new brick structure, the lower story being occupied by L. Cowart's family grocery, who loses everything. The upper story was used by the Dublin Light Infantry as an armory, but fortunately the arms of the company had been removed to the homes of the members, and consequently the loss falls lightly on the company.

A Chinese Pall-Bearer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The funeral of the late Mr. M. J. O'Connor took place from the cathedral this morning. The interment was at the Catholic cemetery. One of the pall-bearers was a Chinaman, who had been a client of the lawyer.

THE BROSIUS MOTOR.

THE CONTRACT WAS SIGNED YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK.

The new company has a capital stock of \$5,000,000, with \$1,250,000 cash in the treasury.

The Brosius motor deal was consummated yesterday.

The constitution, as in all news matter of public interest, makes the first announcement.

The deal is satisfactory beyond all that was hoped for in Atlanta, and Georgia stockholders have realized their expectations at more than par.

The news came to Atlanta yesterday forenoon, in a telegram from Mr. G. A. Howell, attorney for the home company.

THE TERMS OF THE DEAL.

"NEW YORK, February 28.—To The Constitution: The contract between the Brosius company and parties here for the organization of a company owning our patents in the north and west has just been signed. The capital stock of the new company will be five millions, with one million and a quarter in cash in the treasury, the Brosius company receiving a million and a half in stock. The basis of the deal, the parties backing the enterprise, and the merits of the machine, assure good dividends and most flattering future for both companies."

G. A. HOWELL.

HE DESERVED HIS FATE.

The Brave Men of Morgan Have Done Justice.

MADISON, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The body of Brown Washington, the fiend who was lynched last night, remained dangling from the telegraph pole until 12 o'clock today, when it was cut down, in order that the coroner's jury might hold an inquest. The jury's verdict was death by hanging and gunshot wounds, by hands unknown. The jury also commended the action of the officers in trying to preserve the life of the prisoner.

The universal verdict in this city and county, is that he met his just deserts and Morgan county has been saved the expense of a trial. The negroes are loud in their commendation of the action of the lynchers.

CAPTAIN CONNOR RESIGNS.

From the Macon Volunteers—Ex-Captain Carnes Writes a Letter.

MACON, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Some weeks ago Captain G. C. Carnes, of the Macon Volunteers, very politely announced that he would resign from the command of the company after February 22d. This morning Captain Connor handed his written resignation to Colonel C. W. Wiley, of the Second Georgia Battalion, and Colonel Wiley has notified Adjutant General Kell of the receipt of the resignation.

Knowing that the resignation was going in, the volunteers held a caucus last night to nominate a captain to succeed Connor. A long letter was read from ex-Captain W. W. Carnes, of the Volunteers, now a resident of Memphis, which was full of good advice to the company, and he expressed in favor of advancing officers in line of promotion. First Lieutenant J. E. Wells was unanimously nominated for captain. No nominations were made for adjutant. Captain Wiley will order an election at an early day.

The Fight Was a Fake.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—A glove fight was held tonight in Professor Layton's athletic rooms, between Layton and McManus with four ounce gloves. Police Gazette rules. McManus was knocked out and lay on the floor for some time. The fight was always different opinions on the character of these encounters, but the majority declared the fight a fake, and that McManus's cramps and fainting were feigned. Neither man was punished much, and there was not a drop of gore.

Wreck on the Richmond and Danville.

TOLCOA, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—There was a big freight smash-up near here about 5 o'clock this morning. A freight train, loaded principally with coal and pig iron, was derailed about a high embankment, and nine of the cars tumbled about ninety feet and were almost totally wrecked. The smash-up was caused by a wheel breaking. Fortunately nobody was hurt. The south-bound passenger train was delayed three hours and a half.

The Waters Falling.

ROME, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The waters have risen very little today, and are now reported as falling slightly. The rain fall here this morning was three and one-eighths inches. There is now no apprehension of an overflow, though the rivers are full to the brim. Trains on all the railroads are delayed, and it is reported that water on the East Tennessee and the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus is placed.

The Postal Clerk Goes Bail.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—A party of relatives and friends of A. G. Bethea, the railway postal clerk arrested on the charge of stealing from the mails, are working for him. As a result of their efforts, he was bailed. All of the party believe that he is entirely guiltless of any intention to keep the articles that were found on his person.

Called Out the Fire Department.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The ship of a sailor on the British steamship Trieste, lying at Drayton street wharf, caught fire this afternoon, and the fire was called out. No. 3 made a fast run but the blaze was out before it got to the ship. The sailor was frightened but not seriously burned.

A New Hotel for Culthbert.

CULBERT, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Culthbert will soon have a new hotel to cost \$20,000. Some gentlemen of means in this city have taken the matter in hand and have succeeded in getting all the stock subscribed. A charter will be given at once and work will begin actively in a few weeks. This is no puff but actually a fact.

The Gentlemen Met.

DUBLIN, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Last night, J. E. Hightower, a prominent citizen, and W. L. Thomas, a bartender at the Brilliant bar, had a difficulty, which resulted in Hightower receiving a slight wound in the head made from a pistol in the hands of Thomas. Thomas was immediately placed in jail, but has since been released.

New Trustees Elected.

JEFFERSON, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Martin institute today, the following excellent selections were made to fill the place of the late Colonel William H. Martin and William H. Simpson, G. J. N. Wilson and William F. Bennett. A better selection could not have been made.

To Supply Adel.

QUITMAN, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The executive committee of the Mercer Baptist association met here yesterday and appointed R. T. Goodwin, of Valdosta, missionary to supply Adel, Hattun, Oconee Pond and Melrose. These are four towns on a new railroad, the Georgia Southern and Florida.

The Jefferson Davis Hussars.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss forty-three members have joined. At a preliminary meeting tonight to effect a permanent organization the company was named the Jeff Davis Hussars.

Death of Mr. James H. Dennington.

CUTWATER, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Mr. James H. Dennington, an old and highly respected citizen of Spalding county, in this county, died at his home of heart disease.

THEY NEED GUNS.

The Military Department of the University Lacks Proper Accoutrements.

ATHENS, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Recently the military system of the university has been revived, and now the students are required to drill regularly under the command of Colonel Charles M. Snelling. Since he has been charged with the military department of the university, great improvement has been made, and a wonderful amount of good has resulted therefrom. But the lack of proper accoutrements has ever been a force at work which retards progress, and without these the great good which would otherwise result from this system, will fail. The companies now drill with old muskets which will hardly stand the use of these are not present in any great number. This at once deprives them of entering contests of any kind, and limits their usefulness in case of any emergency. Last term they wanted to enter a prize drill, and had to borrow a few guns from another company. They have recently received invitations to enter a company at exhibitions and encampments, and are having the necessary accoutrements have been unable to accept.

The companies are excellent ones, and in Colonel Snelling and Captains Wilcox, Sanford and Armstrong, they have a fine set of commanders. It is the opinion of one and all that if the military system of the university is to be carried to that high degree of prosperity it merits, it will be necessary of the state to furnish the companies with guns.

HON. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

The Citizens of Rome Will Give Him a Reception.

ROME, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The board of trade and citizens have made extensive arrangements for a reception to Hon. John Temple Graves, his arrival from New York. All the organized bodies and citizens will meet him and march to the Armstrong, where the ladies and others will await to greet him to express their appreciation of his manly and eloquent speech before the Southern society. An address of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. Seaborn Wright, and the citizen will be given an opportunity of shaking his hand and congratulating him. He expected tonight, but the trains were delayed, and he will arrive on Saturday night.

A LARGE PURCHASE.

A Wealthy Macon Merchant Purchases the Famous Brown House.

MACON, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, has owned the famous Brown house, and all its furniture, for about ten days ago, Mr. M. Nussbaum, the wealthy wholesale dry goods merchant, went to New York, but only one or two in Macon knew the object of his visit. It is reported today. This morning a telegram was received in Macon from Mr. Nussbaum at New York, stating that he had bought the Brown house, and all its furniture. It is not known here what price Mr. Nussbaum paid, but it is supposed to be in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. It is presumed that Mr. Nussbaum bought it as an ancestral home, and that he is now in the city of the hotel. The hotel is immediately opposite the union passenger depot, and does a large business.

CONDONING CRIME.

Negroes Sympathizing with a Desperate Offender.

SHADY DALE, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—A young negro man was arrested here today for committing an outrage on a negro girl. The negroes seem to care very little about it. From the movements of the negroes last night, the officers concluded to move the prisoner from the lightly built wooden jail and guard him at a private house. They were making attempts to release him, but the whites are taking no interest in the matter at all.

Seven Burglars in Jail.

ATHENS, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Seven negroes languish in Clarke county jail today for committing a burglary. This morning it was discovered that a car on the Covington and Macon side track had been broken into and several boxes of tobacco stolen. The officers ferreted the matter out, and succeeded in finding many boxes of tobacco in the possession of the negroes. They caught seven of them, viz.: Berry Walker, Jim Moss, Dan Calloway, Almena Huff, Jim Frazier, William Frazier, and Ed Jenkins. Dan Calloway confessed the crime, and said it had been committed just after the special train left Athens for Madison last night.

May Get Two Terminals.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The south bound road may get two terminals in Savannah. It can get a track ground from the city immediately west of the Central railroad shops, and it will probably get permission to run through the city on Eleventh street from west to east. The company's first idea was to approach the city on a street south of the Central railroad, cross the east side of the city on Seventh and Eleventh streets, and then run north on the west side of the Elbe canal to the Tybee depot, on President street. No agreement has been reached with the city, but the outlook is favorable for the enterprise.

Dogs Dying of La Grippe.

SHADY DALE, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The dogs are dying by the score with la grippe. It is the same coughing, sneezing, miserable trouble that has prevailed heretofore with the people. Probably the horses will be the next victims and reverse the order of eighteen years ago. In the winter of '72 and '73 the horses took what was called epizootic. Then the dogs were effected and afterwards the people. Probably more fever, with a greater tendency to pneumonia, accompanies this.

To Leave Off the Spire.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The building committee of the Independent Presbyterian church decided to leave off the spire on the new church for the present, and save the \$15,000 that it would cost.

The Contract Let.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The contract for building twenty-three miles of the Abbeville and Waycross railroad, from the city to the Abbeville Improvement and Construction company. Dirt to be broken Monday.

It Don't Pay.

To experiment with uncertain remedies, when afflicted with any of the ailments for which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is recommended, as it is so positively certain in its curative effects as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to benefit or cure, or money paid for it is returned. It is warranted to cure all blood, skin and scalp diseases, salt rheum, tetter, and all scrofulous sores and swellings, as well as consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs) if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these quantities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

DON'T DO IT.

From the "Medical Review." "Upon the Great sufferings of Liver Complaint, the greatest sufferer applies blue pill, calomel and other mineral poisons, in the delusive hope of obtaining relief, whereas these powerful purgatives but aggravate the disease and debilitate the constitution. Dr. T. J. H. has the courage to ignore this illing practice of the old school. His remedies, drawn from the vegetable kingdom, are almost infallible in renovating the broken-down body. The letters of cured patients in his possession are a tribute of gratitude to his genius and skill which but few can exhibit. His Liver Pills are sent all over the world. They can be found in every town and in the hands of all druggists."

Tatt's Liver Pills.

ACT MILDLY BUT THOROUGHLY.

No. 23 runs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday No. 24 runs on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the winter months the blood becomes thick and impure, the system becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite, and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the ideal spring medicine. It rouses the kidneys and liver, tones the digestive organs, creates an appetite, purifies and vitalizes the impure and sluggish blood, cures the headache and overcomes all the prostrating effects of that tired feeling. Mr. G. W. Sloan, of Milton, Mass., writes: "For five years I was a sick every spring, but last year I began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have not seen a sick day since."

March April May

"In the spring my whole system was completely run down. Two months ago I began the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using two bottles I find my appetite restored, my nervous system toned up, and my general health greatly improved." GEORGE BRATT, Bill Poster, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has a record of cures of Scrofula and other blood diseases never equalled by any other preparation. The most severe cases yield to this remedy when others have failed to yield the slightest effect. Hereditary scrofula, which clings to the blood with the greatest tenacity, is cured by this peculiar medicine. Its many remarkable cures have won for Hood's Sarsaparilla the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

March April May

"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and a health restored, my appetite has left me, my appetite has returned, I am like a new man." CHAUNCEY LATHAM, North Columbus, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by

THE RACIAL ISSUE.

REV. MR. THIRKIELD'S SERMON,
which He Asks to Be Published, for the
Public Judgment, in regard to State-
ments Made.

The following is the sermon of Rev. Mr. Thirkield, delivered in Chicago, which has been criticized.

In reading it, the reader must remember that Mr. Thirkield admitted to an editor of this Constitution that he made departures from the written sermon, and these departures were listened to by reliable reporters.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
ATLANTA, February 28, 1889.—Editors Constitution: On my return from Chicago, where I have been in attendance at the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid and Consolation International Society, I observe an editorial in the Constitution which does me injustice. Based not upon what I said, but largely on comments on my utterances, the except given is misleading.

I repeat the spirit of the editorial also. After a Christian minister has for seven years given to his adopted state the best energies of his young manhood in educational and religious work and in temperance, non-resistance, and other movements for the uplift of men and the helping of the people in the peaceful solution of grave problems—his record of service, however long, should count for something, and not be thrown away as "skim milk."

Allow me to say that I am grateful for the past. I have been a minister for seven years, and I have received many a word of encouragement from the people of this country. I have been a minister for seven years, and I have received many a word of encouragement from the people of this country. I have been a minister for seven years, and I have received many a word of encouragement from the people of this country.

I know what it is to be misunderstood and to be cast out because of my work. I do not complain. I still content myself with the fact that I have been a minister for seven years, and I have received many a word of encouragement from the people of this country. I have been a minister for seven years, and I have received many a word of encouragement from the people of this country.

To show that my work has not been entirely of the character of a minister, I refer to the issue of April 27, 1889, where the Constitution is pleased to say: "Mr. Thirkield is doing a great work in the south, and is receiving invitations to preach and lecture all over the country. He is a favorite with our people. He has preached in the leading churches of this city, without reference to denomination, and is appreciated and loved by them. He has been about six years in the south, and has a name and a place that might be considered a recompense for the work he has done."

The address at Chicago was before a body of Christian ministers. The motive was not to stir up strife, but to so present the facts as to the condition of the colored people in the south, that they might be able to do something for them. The address at Chicago was before a body of Christian ministers. The motive was not to stir up strife, but to so present the facts as to the condition of the colored people in the south, that they might be able to do something for them.

In my paper I was careful to specify, even to unnecessary repetition, "dense, dark sections," "great stretches," and "certain portions" of the south.

Some facts given may be new and startling. I appeal not to theories, but to facts. If my conclusions are doubted, I ask you to examine into the facts. My position and peculiar work put me in a position to know the facts. I have been a minister for seven years, and I have received many a word of encouragement from the people of this country. I have been a minister for seven years, and I have received many a word of encouragement from the people of this country.

The north has her problems that ministers set forth in dark colors. The infants of the lumber regions of Michigan have been helped, in order to get the church to come to the rescue of the colored people. The infants of the lumber regions of Michigan have been helped, in order to get the church to come to the rescue of the colored people.

With this picture in clear view, it then portrays the natural tendencies of this mass to moral and social disorganization, and its results in "a wild race of nomads roaming the wide world, the territories of our land—a race without education, law, manners, or religion, and the picture is naturally followed: 'Nothing but extraordinary efforts in behalf of education and religion will suffice to prevent a future generation of slaves and savages.'"

I desire today to place this picture in a new frame, and for the west of forty years ago have opened up its vast and prodigious material resources, in its adjustment of itself to a new social order, in its facing of a race problem, and in its history of civilization—resembles the west in the throes of birth a generation and a half ago.

Only the picture is a darker one, and the problem is the harder one that by revolution are thrown to the surface from the depths of the past. The picture is a darker one, and the problem is the harder one that by revolution are thrown to the surface from the depths of the past. The picture is a darker one, and the problem is the harder one that by revolution are thrown to the surface from the depths of the past.

The elements of empire here are plastic yet, and water. The chaos of a mighty world is rounding into form. The elements of empire here are plastic yet, and water. The chaos of a mighty world is rounding into form. The elements of empire here are plastic yet, and water. The chaos of a mighty world is rounding into form.

Let us face certain conditions and tendencies clearly marked in broad sections of our south that make for barbarism, and which, yesterday, these roots stretch down into the past. The civilization of today is the growth of yesterday. The civilization of today is the growth of yesterday. The civilization of today is the growth of yesterday.

Here are some of the after-growths from the old slave-rods that make the problem of the day. Here are some of the after-growths from the old slave-rods that make the problem of the day. Here are some of the after-growths from the old slave-rods that make the problem of the day.

Blind desire often runs riot. Flaming passion runs riot. Blind desire often runs riot. Flaming passion runs riot. Blind desire often runs riot. Flaming passion runs riot. Blind desire often runs riot. Flaming passion runs riot.

light romances of Craddock, and see the bigoted and narrow views and practices of the ministry and people of the Tennessee mountains. The low standard of life and morals among the rank and file of the colored minister in some churches cannot be painted in colors too dark. Often religion is kept alive by outbursts of animal feeling and fanatical zeal and superstition. Belief in necromancy, visions, signs and wonders is common.

What of civil order can be expected in communities that are in this state? In addition to these social and religious states of these races, in their social, religious and civil life, another tendency toward barbarism is manifest. The emigration of the negroes from the more civilized communities to the black belt has now set in. Train loads of thousands are passing through Atlanta as no uncommon sight. I have just ridden through vast, unsettled wilderness from Mississippi and Louisiana into which these masses are being dumped. Here they are left alone, withdrawn from the restraints and uplift of civilized life. With low ideas of home and family ties; with only the rudest excuse for schools; with an ignorant, and often, an immoral character; with the Bible sealed, with a worship that hases for religion—what is to save these masses from a relapse into barbarism?

And certain parts of the south, where most to the level of the heart of Africa. In the center of New Orleans, even a barbaric incident occurred last May. A negro, of which I give, taken in substance, from a historical column in the Constitution of May 21, 1889. The attention of the police having been called to a house on St. Andrew street, it was raided. They were seized and taken to the police station. They were seized and taken to the police station. They were seized and taken to the police station.

From the almost entire separation of the races in church and moral reform work, there arises a certain antagonism between the two races. There are no points of contact and mutual sympathy. The negroes are in a state of isolation. The negroes are in a state of isolation. The negroes are in a state of isolation.

The west had only a gradual emigration from the ignorance and scum of Europe, with strong elements of our own blood. The negroes are in a state of isolation. The negroes are in a state of isolation. The negroes are in a state of isolation.

Help must come from without. The problem is not national, but international. The problem is not national, but international. The problem is not national, but international.

Dr. Bushnell bears high and grateful tribute to our Methodist preachers who, following the trail of emigration along paths blazed through the wilderness, Methodism did more to save the negro from barbarism than probably any other religious force. By her very organization, and policy this same Methodist Episcopal church has been able to do more for the negro in our southland. The south is to be re-educated and re-civilized. No one channel through which divine forces may flow for the regeneration of the race and the redemption from barbarism. In an equal an educated Christian ministry. I therefore hold this up to view as the supreme need of the present day. It is the need of an educated, Christian ministry in our southern work, the subject assigned me for this occasion.

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WEEK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED MEN

SEEKING HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY,

should send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a Journal Published for their benefit.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopedia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, or exhausting or painful diseases. Every subject that bears on health and human happiness receives attention in its pages; and the many questions asked by ailing persons and invalids who have despaired of a cure are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all who are in need of medical advice. No similar work has ever been published. It is not what is generally understood as an advertising "Doctor's Book."

Every sick and ailing person should have it.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, chronic indigestion, general decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicine or appliances of any kind, and you will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple and effective road to health, vigor and bodily energy. Electric belts and all curative appliances are treated upon—all about them—which are genuine, which are bogus, and which are dangerous. The REVIEW is now in its twelfth year of publication. Complete copies mailed FREE. Address, naming this paper, Publishers of REVIEW, 174 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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INSURANCE STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1889, OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

Organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State.

Principal office: 22 Nassau St., New York City.

I. INVESTED ASSETS.	
1. Cost value of real estate in cash, exclusive of all incumbrances, as per schedule A, appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31st, 1889.....	\$1,282,623 41
2. Bonds and mortgages (first lien) on real estate, as per schedule B, appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31st, 1889.....	56,079,280 72
3. Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks or other marketable collateral, as per schedule C, appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31st, 1889.....	7,845,500 00
4. Bonds and mortgages (second lien) on real estate, as per schedule D, appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31st, 1889.....	47,015,519 81
5. Cash in company's office and in banks and trust companies.....	2,886,632 79
Total.....	\$120,211,566 73
6. Bills receivable (suspense account).....	173,000 00
7. Agents' balances.....	13,567 01
8. All other items, viz: Miscellaneous investments.....	46,341 25
Total.....	\$120,444,574 35
9. Total net or invested assets, less depreciation.....	\$120,444,574 35

OTHER ASSETS.	
10. Interest due and accrued on bonds and mortgages.....	821,924 24
11. Retains due and accrued on company's property or lease.....	77,975 40
12. All other items, viz: Miscellaneous investments.....	1,277,232 79
13. Gross deferred premium on policies in force December 31st, 1889.....	\$2,468,901 00
14. Total net or invested assets, less depreciation.....	\$120,444,574 35
Total assets.....	\$120,444,574 35

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.	
1. Agents' balances.....	\$13,567 01
2. Bills receivable (suspense account).....	173,000 00
3. Twenty per cent loading on gross premium.....	529,780 21
Total.....	716,344 48
Total assets (less items not admitted).....	\$120,688,881 45

III. LIABILITIES.	
1. Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force on the 31st December, 1889, computed according to "The Actuaries' Table of Mortality," and the interest thereon.....	\$125,788,260 00
2. Net premium reserve.....	125,788,260 00
3. Death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment.....	136,700 00
4. Death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment.....	68,264 00
5. Total policy claims.....	263,964 00
6. Amount of any other liability of the company, viz: Under "non-forfeiture" clause.....	47,858 00
7. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	821,924 24
8. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	821,924 24
9. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	821,924 24
10. All other items, viz: Retains.....	241,155 24
Total.....	\$126,171,946 58
11. Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....	\$3,502,934 00
12. Total liabilities on policy-holders' account.....	\$129,674,880 58
Net assets June 30th, 1889.....	\$119,283,786 71

IV. INCOME DURING SECOND SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1889.	
1. Net premiums (including notes) without deduction for expenses.....	\$3,701,857 72
2. Renewal premiums (including notes) without deductions for commissions or other expenses.....	7,200,014 11
3. Expenses.....	320,312 02
Total.....	\$11,601,559 81
4. Total premium.....	\$11,601,559 81
5. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	1,411,603 17
6. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	1,411,603 17
7. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	1,411,603 17
8. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	1,411,603 17
9. Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	1,411,603 17
10. All other items, viz: Retains.....	241,155 24
Total.....	\$12,762,324 28
Profits on bonds, stocks or real estate actually sold and closing out guarantee account.....	\$1,267,101 39
Total.....	\$13,029,425 67

V.—DISBURSEMENTS DURING SECOND SIX MONTHS OF YEAR, 1889.	
1. Losses and additions.....	\$3,502,934 00
2. Matured endowments and additions.....	757,567 35
3. Total.....	\$4,260,501 35
4. Amortments.....	4,260,501 35
5. Total paid policy-holders, items 1 to 3, inclusive.....	\$4,260,501 35
6. Commissions to agents.....	2,531,065 25
7. Salaries and expenses of law department.....	145,963 17
8. Salaries and other compensation of officers and other employees.....	210,266 62
9. Rent.....	121,800 32
10. All other items, viz: Advertising, stationery, sundry.....	420,210 62
11. Total disbursements.....	\$6,152,424 79
Balance.....	\$129,444,574 35

A correct statement of the number and amount of Policies, including additions, in force at the end of the previous six months, reported to the State of New York, and of the policies issued, or increased, and of those which have ceased to be in force during the year, and of those in force at the end of the year, is given in the annual report, filed in the office of Insurance Commissioner, and the greatest amount insured in one risk being.....

A copy of the Act of Incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual statement in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

SUBSCRIBED AND VERIFIED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Isaac F. Lloyd, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the second Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of February, 1890.

CHARLES KETTERTON, Commissioner for Georgia in New York.

E. C. BENEDICT, GENERAL AGENT,
Atlanta, Georgia.

BOARDERS WANTED.
EXCELLENT BOARD WITH PLEASANT rooms at reasonable rates by day, week or month. 100 Walton st. mch 22 and 67 89.

BOARD AT THE FLORIDA HOUSE, NO. 128 N. Fourth street. Terms \$5 to \$8 per week. Transients, \$1 and \$1.25 per day. feb 12-17

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 128 and 28 North Forsyth street. The best accommodations. feb 12-17

LOST.
LOST—\$50. BETWEEN POSTOFFICE AND 86 street; gas, hot and cold water, and a good paying boarders. Parties with good references. Finder will be rewarded by retaining same to R. M. Lockhart, 86 Whittier.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES.
FOR RENT—IN BUNSWICK, GA. A LARGE, nice, located boarding house, full of good paying boarders. Parties with good references. Address, D. L. Dunn, Brunswick, Ga. feb 28-3

FOR RENT—A ROOM HOUSE, NO. 108 WHIT street. Terms \$5 to \$8 per week. Transients, \$1 and \$1.25 per day. feb 12-17

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.
WANTED—A LIGHT OVEN BUGGY FOR party. Address Buggy, care Constitution, please call at 404, Whitehall. feb 28-3

WANTED—SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND feet of rough lumber, various sizes; also several cars of shingles. Anthony Murphy. 1w

VISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITED TO rooms and dining hall, paper house, 145 Whitehall street, and get his prices. oct 13-17

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—A COTTAGE CYLINDER PRESS, P. 3114; also complete outfit for printing wrapping paper. Thos. F. Seitzinger, 32 and 34 West Mitchell st. feb 28-3

LADIES COLUMN.
DRESSMAKING—MY OLD CUSTOMERS please call at 404, Whitehall. feb 28-3

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYEED. P. also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 N. Market st. feb 28-3

STYLISH DRESSMAKING—MRS. C. W. S. Whitehall, 404, Whitehall street. feb 28-3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.
NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST paying country weeklies for sale at a bargain. Has a good subscription and advertising patronage. Good reason for selling. Address C. M. Williams, Acworth, Ga. feb 28-3

MONEY WANTED.
WANTED TO BORROW FOR A TERM OF years at a reasonable rate of interest, \$5,000 on valuable farm property in Cobb county, Ga. will return it in installments. Address "Fancy Butter Dairy," care Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. feb 28-3

MONEY TO LOAN.
MONEY TO LOAN.—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over 215 new bank. Call for pamphlet. feb 28-3

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON short or long term, by installment to suit borrower

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10.00
The Sunday (24 Pages).....2.00
The Weekly (12 Pages).....1.25
All additions sent postpaid.
VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,
will be delivered to any address in the city at
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.
Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
\$2 A YEAR.
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 1, 1890.

Hysterical Statesmen.

Louis Kossuth is the most famous patriot and the purest enthusiast of the century. At the age of eighty-six this remarkable man seems charity and earns his living as a writer for the press. He is still as bright and interesting in conversation as he was when he visited this country more than a generation ago. His recent talk with a special correspondent of the New York Herald expressed the most absolute confidence in the rapid spread of republicanism in Europe.

But the old revolutionist deals now, as in his youth, with glittering generalities. He is weak when he descends to details, and visionary when he discusses plans and methods.

The Herald is not far wrong when it puts Kossuth down as a hysterical statesman—a member of the fraternity whose soldier was Garibaldi, whose poet was Hugo, whose historian was Louis Blanc, and whose orator was Wendell Phillips. If we lived in a "Midsummer Night's Dream" existence, says our contemporary, such men might be our reformers, rulers and lawmakers, but in this cold matter of fact world they are only a part of the passing show, and their dreams come to nothing. The real reformers and rulers of the world are practical men—men of blood and iron, selfish, business-like and long-headed. They are at work while others are dreaming, and they get there.

Undoubtedly this is the correct view. Down here in the south we occasionally suffer from the invasions and eruptions of hysterical statesmen and reformers who attempt with a flood of gush to wipe out the race problem, state lines, and the barriers wisely established by the Almighty. Some of these men, like Kossuth, and others of his class, are sincere and high-minded, but their misdirected work makes them in reality the enemies of society and good government. They bring with them not peace, but a sword. With the loudest professions of brotherly love on their lips, they stir up strife and bitterness. The best mode of dealing with these innocent apostles of anarchy is assuming the proportions of a problem. Perhaps the good-humored indifference of the public will finally silence them.

A Queer Theory.

Under the title of "A Forgotten Episode," Mr. George S. Jackson contributes an article to the Atlantic Monthly, which is interesting apart from its conclusions.

Mr. Jackson gives a brief account of the removal of the Cherokees from north Georgia—sometimes called "the spoliation of the Cherokees"—and refers to the cruelty of that movement, which was carried out under the authority of Governor Troup and the legislature.

There is no doubt that the removal of the Cherokees, made at the time and in the way it was, was an act of humanity that would not be tolerated now. The result of it was the most intolerable suffering, resulting in death and disaster; and yet, it represented then, as it does now, the Indian policy of the United States. Other tribes have been torn from their homes and practically depopulated of their lands and property to satisfy the greed of the whites, and after awhile we have no doubt that the Indian territory will be taken away from the red men who have settled there.

Mr. Jackson writes his article to put forth a curious theory. He says that Providence always retaliates on those who violate the laws of humanity, and he quotes from Colonel Avery's history of Georgia the account of the desolation and disaster that visited the Cherokee region during the war. It was despoiled by both armies, more than a dozen battles having been fought within its boundaries. According to Mr. Jackson, this happened because the Cherokees had been forcibly removed from their lands.

The trouble about this is, that if there was to be retribution for all the wrongs and outrages of which the Indians are the victims the most popular portions of the union would be a desert.

Southern Barbarism.

Mr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, is of the opinion that THE CONSTITUTION has done him injustice in quoting and commenting on the New York Herald's report of his address before the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society; and to convince us of that, he sends a communication, together with a copy of the address. As we have no desire to misrepresent Mr. Thirkield or to do him injustice, we print both elsewhere.

It is but fair to say, however, in behalf of the Herald's report, which we quoted, and on which our comments were made, that it tallies with the reports made by the Chicago Times and other newspapers of that city. The words attributed to Mr. Thirkield by these newspapers do not appear in the copy of the speech printed elsewhere, and this shows, if it shows anything at all, that a dozen or more reporters entered into a conspiracy to misrepresent him, and it must have been a deliberate one.

The incident would be a most singular one but for the statements made by Mr. Thirkield to one of the editors of THE CONSTITUTION. When asked if he confined himself to his manuscript speech his answer was, "Well, essentially." This means, of course, that he did not confine himself to it absolutely, and this fact accounts for the substantial agreement of the newspaper reporters in quoting the sensational language on which we commented, but which does not appear in his manuscript. Furthermore, Mr. Thirkield remarked to a CONSTITUTION writer that he made statements in Chicago that he would not make in Atlanta. Just why there should be such a distinction made we do not know; but we do know why a person in Mr.

Thirkield's position, which seems to be a responsible one, should be careful in what he says of the people of a community and a section where he declares he has been well treated.

There is but one way to treat the negro question, moral or political, and that way lies in the direction of reason or common sense. It is a very easy matter to create a sensation in Chicago or elsewhere in the north where sectional prejudice has its breeding and feeding grounds. It is a very easy matter—and no doubt the temptation is great to a fresh young orator who desires to magnify his work—to leave an impression that will have a more insidious influence than downright slander.

The careful reader will observe in Mr. Thirkield's address many symptoms of exaggeration. There is no more barbarism among the whites of the south today than there is among the whites of the north, and there is less crime of every form and shape. We suppose that Mr. Thirkield understands this as well as anybody, but the temptation to lay the colors on thick was too great to permit him to institute a comparison between the two sections.

As we have said before, we desire to do Mr. Thirkield no injustice, and we therefore print what he now says he said. We call the attention of the Chicago papers and the New York Herald to the matter. It is in order for these journals to make a proper correction.

Live and Let Live.

The unwise attempt of certain agitators to antagonize different classes and business interests in this country, should not be encouraged by the people.

A very old fable tells us how the stomach and the different members of the body once fell out, and determined not to have anything to do with each other. The head and arms and legs exulted over the fact that the stomach would be unable to get any supplies, and the stomach was equally resolved not to nourish the members.

But after the fight had progressed a little while the stomach found to its surprise that it needed the help of a head and hands and feet, and those members discovered that they were growing weaker and thinner, and in fact could not get along without the stomach. So they made up their differences, and all was well again.

We may learn something from this old story. The producer and the consumer, the farmer and the dweller in the cities, the people who use the railroads and the railroads that derive their support from the people, all have mutual interests, and their policy should be to live and let live. If one great interest crushes or oppresses another, both will surely suffer.

Take the case of the people and the railroads. The people have to travel and ship freight. If they hamper and bedevil the railroads so that they cannot make a reasonable profit, and in fact have no rights at all, the railroads will naturally run down, and their poor equipment will make travel and traffic inconvenient and dangerous. New lines would no longer be built, and the development of the country would receive a serious check. On the other hand, if the railroads become grinding monopolies, disregarding the convenience and the rights of their patrons, they will stir up a hostile sentiment, and unfriendly legislation, and the prejudices of juries in the courts will make their pathway a hard one to travel.

Mutual fairness and justice will be found the best policy for our different classes and interests. It is the only policy that will enable them to live and prosper.

The North in the South.

The northern papers generally approve of the suggestion recently made in these columns to the effect that it would be a good idea to hold a convention of northern residents of the south for the purpose of securing an expression of their views concerning our problems and our methods of dealing with them.

The Montgomery Journal, however, files its protest. The Journal irritably says that the south wants no certificate of good character from any one or any source. Now, there is no excuse for this sort of talk. The south for generations has been persistently misrepresented by unfriendly writers and speakers. It is our duty to vindicate the truth, and the best way to answer misrepresentation would be to secure a public expression of opinion from our northern citizens who are farming, teaching and manufacturing in our midst. These men who have material interests here would take pleasure in speaking out, and a word from their lips would weigh a ton.

Our Alabama contemporary is right in saying that the south needs no certificate of good character, in the ordinary sense of expression. What she does need, however, is to have the facts of her case presented to the world, and the circumstances are such as to make the testimony of the strangers within our gates of peculiar importance and value. We ought to show the outside world that there are thousands of northern men in the south who emphatically repudiate our slanderers and their opinions.

Flood Dangers.

For several days and nights the dwellers in numerous western and southern river cities and towns have been in a state of suspense.

The recent heavy rains have come down like the awful deluges precipitated from cloud-bursts. Within a few hours quiet streams and rivers have overflowed their banks, rapidly climbing up the hillsides, and filling the peaceful valleys with the deafening and thunderous roar of their turbulent torrents. The people along the rivers know what this threatens. They know that they are confronted by a new terror in the shape of the deadly and destructive cloud-burst. They know that in a few hours the most innocent looking water course may be turned into a raging sea, and reaching out its swirling waves to drag down cities and towns from the solid foundations once supposed to be above the danger line.

We shall hear more talk about building new levees and strengthening old ones, but who is to foot the bill? Some of the localities in the greatest peril cannot afford the expense of protective works, and as the rivers are national highways of commerce, the idea that the general government should take the matter in hand would seem to be well founded.

Possibly, when all the states make decided progress in the work of reforesting these disastrous floods may be modified, but that time is far away, and for generations to come the river towns will need artificial safe-

guards. With every precaution that we can take it is to be feared that more than one fair city in the west and south will not escape the impending doom of utter annihilation.

A Wonderful Crop.

It has already been stated in our news columns that Mr. Zachariah J. Drake, of Marlboro county, South Carolina, is the winner of the grand prize offered by the American Agriculturist for the best acre of corn, and also of the prize of \$500 offered by the state of South Carolina. The current number of the Agriculturist gives all the facts in the case.

The acre entered by Mr. Drake was a sandy soil, the original growth of which was oak, hickory and long-leaf pine. Three years ago, before the land was improved, eight dollars an acre was a fair valuation. Thirty years ago the plantation, of which the land was a part, was called by its owner "Starvation's Empire." The acre was a fair specimen of much of the poor land in the south, and its successful manipulation and improvement afford an instructive lesson, as the Agriculturist well says.

As late as 1855, when the land was in corn, it made a poor crop—practically nothing. In 1856, the acre yielded about 300 pounds of seed cotton, two dollars' worth of ammoniated fertilizer being used in the way common to ordinary cotton culture. The fertility was so reduced that, in 1857, the yield of corn was not over five bushels per acre. But now Mr. Drake undertook to improve it. To provide the vegetable matter or humus so much needed, the land was liberally covered with rakings of leaves, straw, etc., from the neighboring woods. On top of this, twenty-five horse loads of stable manure were evenly spread broadcast; also, seventy-five bushels of cotton seed, 500 pounds of Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s manipulated guano, 250 pounds of cotton seed meal and 250 pounds of kainit. This heavy dressing was all plowed under with Starke's Dixie turning plow. It was laid off in rows with the same plow, two furrows to the row, four feet apart; 100 pounds of the guano were applied in the furrows, and then each pair of furrows were thrown into a ridge with the same plow. The Peterkin cotton was planted with a Letch cotton planter, and made the great crop of 917 pounds of lint cotton on the acre, showing conclusively the result of the improvement.

Mr. Drake decided that this was the acre for him to enter in the corn contest. The Agriculturist thus describes the preparation:

The last of February he hauled on the contest acre fifty-one horse wagon loads of stable manure averaging thirty bushels to the load, or 1500 bushels of manure in all, worth \$50, to which should be added four dollars for hauling and spreading. This was the droppings of horses and mules, fed on corn and fodder, and was most carefully manured to the soil. At the same time, 500 pounds of each of manipulated guano, cotton seed meal, and kainit were also broadcast, and the whole was then plowed under. Following the plow, whole cotton seed was sown in each furrow, 600 bushels being applied to the acre. A subsoil plow came after, breaking the soil to a total depth of twelve inches, and also burying the whole cotton seed deeper than the other manure. Thus, the dropping seed would sink up to the crop later in the season when its roots had penetrated below the first layer of manure. One horse and a man did the plowing, also the subsoiling; both jobs being completed in one day (March 1), at a total expense of two dollars. The acre was harrowed on the same day, with a Thomas smoothing harrow, one man and two horses doing the work in about one hour. The next day—March 2—the acre was laid off, with the Starke plow, in two furrows to the row, followed by the subsoil plow in each furrow. The rows were alternately three and six feet apart; that is, there were six feet between two rows, then three feet, then six feet, and so on. The latter were five inches deep, but the seed was only covered lightly in each deep, by raking in the sides of the furrows. The day after, the rows were harrowed, and the whole was then plowed under, and covered the seed deeply. There were good rains March 10 and 15, the plants began to show on the 10th, and by the 22nd there was a tolerably good stand. On April 8 the crop was hoed for five or six inches, and the missing places replanted. On the 22nd the wide spaces (six feet) between the alternate rows were plowed out with the subsoil plow. Then a mixture, composed of 200 pounds each of manipulated guano, kainit, cotton seed meal, acid phosphate and animal bone, was evenly applied by sowing in each furrow, thus confining this application of plant food to the wide spaces, after which the whole acre was gone over with a Thomas harrow. There was rain on the 24th, and two days later the crop was again harrowed with the Thomas harrow. Now, on May 15, the narrow or three-foot rows were plowed out with the subsoil, and 300 pounds of nitrate of soda were sown in the narrow rows, one stalk to a row, and also worked underneath by the subsoil plow, so that the whole soil was not only full of fertility, but was in that light and open condition that best facilitates root growth.

In June, according to all accounts, the crop was a sight wonderful to behold, and was visited by many people from different parts of the state. It soon became necessary, in order to keep the corn from falling, to put up posts and nail slats to them on both sides of each row. The corn, when pulled, lay knee deep on the ground. Eighty-two per cent of the entire crop was kernels, and the acre produced 255 bushels of corn, lacking four pounds. There is no land in the west that has ever equalled this.

Mr. C. J. Juan, of Haralson county, was at the capital yesterday, in the interest of his client, Mr. John Kerby, who is now in jail at Buchanan, under sentence of a fine of \$200 or twelve months in the chain-gang for selling whisky. Mr. Juan presented a doctor's certificate, stating that Kerby was suffering from a stab in his lungs and a condition of the lungs which would require him to remain in the penitentiary. Mr. Juan also stated that if he wanted was permission to pay the fine, as the time allowed by the court had expired. Governor Gordon thinking that \$200 would do the state more good than the services of a sick man, granted the desired extension of time for the payment of the money.

STATE CAPITAL NEWS.

THE MADISON MILITARY COMPANY TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A New Substitute for Jute Discovered that May Prove of Great Value—Rewards Offered and Sentence Delayed.

The conduct of the Madison military company in virtually failing to turn out and aid the sheriff of Morgan county in protecting Brown Washington from lynch law has excited Governor Gordon's wrath, and he has ordered a rigid investigation.

Yesterday morning the governor turned all the dispatches relating to the case over to the adjutant-general, including one from the orderly sergeant of the Madison company, stating that no officers could be communicated with and only three members, and they without arms, could be found.

At the same time he instructed Captain Kell to institute a rigid inquiry and to leave no effort untried to explain why, just when the military was needed to enforce the majesty of the law and obey the governor's orders, every officer as well as the men had suddenly disappeared.

Unless the matter is satisfactorily explained Adjutant General Kell will make a report to the military advisory board at their next meeting, and that body will have the power to disband the Madison company.

According to military discipline, the fact that everything thoroughly sympathized with the lynchers, cannot be taken into consideration, and when the trial takes place the Madison soldier boys may find some difficulty in explaining their conduct to a military tribunal.

Governor Gordon has issued a reward of \$150 for the arrest of a Georgia command, who Albert Grant. More is badly wanted in Chatham county for the murder of Rhina Moore, which he committed last night. Immediately after the crime the murderer fled and has not since been heard of. It is hoped that the reward will induce those who know his whereabouts to communicate with the officers of justice.

Two thousand one hundred and twenty-four pensions have been issued to maimed soldiers up to yesterday evening. It is now estimated that 5,000 men who received injuries while serving in the confederate army will receive assistance this year from the state. Last year there were 2,700 pensions paid, and the increase is caused by the act of the last legislature which granted pensions to soldiers with either a hand or foot virtually disabled, and also made it legal for any Georgian who enlisted from Georgia, or served in a Georgia command, who was living without the state in 1889, but who for twelve months prior to making his application has been a bona fide citizen of this state, to share in the public bounty.

The lunatic asylum yesterday drew the \$15,000 out of the treasury, which the state allows for the monthly support of the institution. In order to avoid a journey to Atlanta every month the officers at Milledgeville send a commission through Colonel Hardeman. He then obtains the executive warrant and forwards a check for the money.

Commissioner of Agriculture Henderson received a sample yesterday of what may prove the best substitute for jute yet discovered. The sample came from Thomson, enclosed with the following letter:

Friend Henderson:—I am, J. T. Henderson, Atlanta—Dear Sir: I beg to hand you a sample of okra fiber, the stalk from which this was taken, and which grows in the soil, and was discovered in clearing off the ground for planting the garden. Yours truly, JOSEPH ALEX.

The specimen was a yard long, and in its unprepared condition was so strong that the united force of two men failed to break it. The okra fiber is light yellow, and looks like manilla before it is made up into rope.

Commissioner Henderson received yesterday a letter from Mr. W. Robertson, the English vice-consul at Savannah, asking for the last supplementary report of the agricultural department. He wanted it because he is constantly receiving inquiries concerning Georgia from England, which, without the aid of the agricultural department, he is unable to answer.

A telegram was sent yesterday from the executive department, ordering the sheriff of Glynn county to suspend the execution against a man named Golding, until further orders from the governor. Golding was sentenced to pay a fine of \$400 for selling whisky on Sunday, and an attempt is being made to prove to the governor that the punishment should be remitted.

AMONG THE EDITORS.

The overflow continues in Rome, and if the water in the Tiber gets any deeper Editor Gravely will have to stable his bicycle and charter a steamboat.

Uncle Jim Anderson, of the Covington Star, is said to be one of the wealthiest editors on the weekly press of the state.

John J. Bouffett, of the Macon News, is said to be the best news gatherer in the country. John Wood, of Atlanta, says he is a regular hustler.

Editor Branham, of the Brunswick Times, is reported, in a correspondence with Captain Anson, of the Chicago-based Chicago Herald, of taking the Chicago on a tour around the world at the close of the season. Anson is in Jacksonville, and it is said is favorably impressed with Branham's scheme. Editor Branham has grown quite wealthy since taking up his residence in Brunswick.

The Columbus Ledger has a remarkably strong team in Editor Ed Byington and his accomplished wife. Either of them can run the paper. Mrs. Byington, it is said, does nearly all of the writing while her husband looks after the business department of the paper.

Editor Kersh, of Fort Valley, who was in Atlanta a few days ago, says that the merchants of that town are taking stock, so as to be able to turn everything over to the "press gang" when they assemble in Fort Valley.

The year 1889 has developed a matrimonial boom among the newspaper editors of the state. It is a singular fact that nearly all of the editors have been married before the year closed. As a well-filled pocket-book is necessary in such matters, it will be seen that the average editor of a Georgia weekly is a man of means.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The Thomaston Times announces that the oat crop in that county is as fine as could be wished for. Harry Copeland has shown the editor of the Times a bundle of oats cut from his crop that measures three feet in length.

Coffee county farmers lands are getting to be valuable. A tract of poor land in that county was sold a few days ago at \$10 per acre. Farmers looking for good lands would do well to look at Coffee's. The county is in a prosperous condition and its population is growing rapidly.

Columbia county is to have a fair this fall. Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th of the county will be held at Harlem for the purpose of agreeing upon a location.

The Palauki County Agricultural association meets regularly on the first Tuesday in each month.

A great many farmers in Wilcox county are planting corn this week.

THE GRADY MONUMENT.

THE DESIGNS MUST ALL BE IN TODAY.

Artists All Over the Country Will Submit Plans and Estimates—The One Best Suited to Location Will Be Selected.

The time appointed for submitting designs for the Grady monument expires at noon today.

Mr. Charles Northern, the chairman of the monument committee, has received so many letters from all parts of the country stating that designs were being prepared, that he found it necessary to secure a place where they could be exhibited and their merits passed on.

He has secured the big room over his office on Alabama street, and now that it has been cleaned and prepared, he claims that it makes an excellent art gallery.

Mr. Northern allows no one to enter the room but himself and the same secrecy will be continued until the committee has decided on the design. In doing this the situation of the monument will be necessarily considered.

It has been virtually decided that the center of Marietta street and Broad street will be the most suitable place, and the design which will appear best in that position will be chosen.

Several designs were received last night. With each one came a specification of the estimated cost of the plans submitted.

The list of the artists now represented last night on the walls of Mr. Northern's room was:

J. Massey Rhind, New York.
A. D. Doyle, New York.
Robert Cushing, New York.
Smith Granite company, Chicago.
Sebastian Carroll, Milford, Ill.
Robert P. Brumhust, St. Louis, Mo.
Haley & Grout, Atlanta.

Besides these at least five designs have been prepared in Atlanta which will be sent in today.

The Committee Will Meet Today.
In order that the committee may be on hand to examine the plans at the appointed time, Chairman Northern has issued the following call:

February 23, 1890.—The members of the Grady monument committee are hereby notified that a meeting to consider the designs submitted will be held at noon, 24 East Alabama street, at noon tomorrow, Saturday, March 2, 1890.
CHARLES S. NORTHERN, Chairman.

Although the committee will meet today, it is probable that any definite action will be taken for several days.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Having been brought into public notice as a candidate for the office of recorder, soon to become vacant, without having been consulted as to the matter, and having received assurances of a number of personal friends that I have the three democratic and time-honored requisites that should fit a man for public preferment, I desire to say through your paper I would not have this office, or, after that, I would make "a dicker" about which would be being said. I have nothing I could or would offer in the way of bargain and trade. I don't believe the members of the present city council, either as individuals or in their aggregate capacity, would enter into such a proceeding, and I am equally confident that there are none, elected as they are, who will attempt to revive past wrongs and have divided and estranged our community, which would be the result of "bribe-taking." These things being true, I have approached a few members of council and suggested I would like to have the office. If I am elected, acting for the public welfare, should place this trust in my hands, I should take it as an honorable one, and, with the same purpose in view, I should go otherwise I have nothing to say, and remain for law and order.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH I. SMITH.

Herschel V. Johnson's Politics.
EDWARDS CONSTITUTION: I have read the interview with Governor Brown, published on the fifth page of your paper of the 24th. I presume that the ex-governor was a regular reader of the newspapers of the state before the war. I can't conceive how he has fallen into such an egregious error as to the politics of the late lamented Herschel V. Johnson. Governor Brown says "When I came to Georgia, a few years before the war, Herschel V. Johnson was the leading whig."

He had been elected (governor) on that platform in 1850, and he was a whig, and he was a whig at the next election. It is well known by the older men of this day that Herschel V. Johnson never was a whig, and never ran against Brown for governor. Governor V. was always an able and zealous democrat up to the civil war. He was elected governor in 1853, and was re-elected in 1857. His opponent in 1853 was Charles J. Jenkins, whom he beat by about five hundred majority. I am not mistaken, he was a democrat, and was Judge Anderson, whom he defeated by a large majority.

Herschel V. Johnson was appointed United States senator by Governor Towns to fill a vacancy, where he served one session of congress. He was probably the youngest man in the senate. It is said that John C. Calhoun, then a senator, entertained an exalted opinion of the talents of the young senator from Georgia. When he left the senate he was elected judge of the superior courts of the circuit in which Milledgeville was located. This was previous to his election as governor. To all of these high and honorable positions he was elected as a democrat. In 1850, during the excitement produced by whigs who were then known as the omnibus bill, Governor V. was what was then known as a southern rights man. He was elected on that platform, and the parties were then designated as anti-secessionist and pro-secessionist. It was not until the secession convention of 1861, as an anti-secessionist, and in that convention against secession. But when the ordinance of secession was adopted by that convention, he, like a true Georgian, went with his state, though I know he shouted at the time it was a great blunder. At Milledgeville when the ordinance of secession was adopted, and spent about two hours in Governor Johnson's room at the hotel. I know he was very gloomy over the prospect. In the course of conversation with a few gentlemen present, he during the expression which I never forget. He said: "I fear that Georgia has today committed the greatest act of folly ever committed by an enlightened people." Yet it will be remembered that he was twice elected to the confederate senate, where he remained until the collapse. He was elected to the United States senate by the legislature soon after the close of the war, but was refused his seat.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

J. A. Spire, of Columbia county, is announced as a candidate for the legislature.

The Rochelle Register says: Catch the sound of the bell. Charles F. Crisp, governor for '91 and '92, Charles F. Crisp, United States senator for the next six years, Charles F. Crisp, and for president of the United States, Charles F. Crisp.

The Gainesville Eagle says there seems to be a prevailing opinion in the ninth district that the alliance would name the next nominee for congress in that district, and the paper says it looks as if ex-Senator R. R. Asbury was the coming man.

The candidacy of Frank Leverett, of Eatonton, for the office of secretary of state, is meeting with much favor all over Georgia. His acquaintance is large, and wherever known he has many warm friends and admirers who wish him success. He enters the contest as a democrat for the democratic cause. He has never been anything else than a democrat from the time that he left the cradle. He has represented Putnam county in the legislature two terms, and was ordinary for that county for many years. He has also held other offices of honor and trust, conferred upon him by the people of his county.

The newspapers of the state speak of the candidacy of Mr. Leverett in the most complimentary terms, and many of them predict his nomination and election. His business qualifications are of the highest order, and if elected he will no doubt conduct the affairs of this responsible position with marked ability.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

WALLES.—The prince of Wales attends parliament regularly.

NEWARK.—Bishop Newman, at the meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society in Chicago, spoke of the southern nations as "rebels and traitors."

BIRLAND.—Miss Bland, the southern girl who raced around the world against Nellie Bly, is now the literary editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

BENNETT.—James Gordon Bennett's hair has turned white since he was last in America.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THEY REFUSE TO HELP THE NEGRO BOROUGH PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Where Children Were Unable to Secure Seats in the Public Schools—The Girls' Library Remembered.

The board of education met yesterday afternoon.

There were present, besides President Henry Hill, Messrs. Hammond, Bray, Moran, Callahan, Konitz, Mayer, Lowry and Roach.

One of the most important considerations brought up was the large number of children who were unable to secure seats in the schools. Major Slaton stated that there were, to date, 632 applications refused this term because there was no room.

Many of these had entered private schools, while others, unable to pay tuition, were out of school.

A noticeably large percentage of these applications was from new residents—people that have moved to Atlanta since the first of January, coming from all parts of the country, north, east and west.

Applications continue to pour in. Not a day passes but parents and pupils must be sent away disappointed because there is no room in the schools.

The excess, of course, is in the lower grades, particularly in the first and second.

The bare, official statement of facts, as given in the superintendent's monthly report, is an emphatic argument for liberal school appropriations and more schools.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.
There came before the board for action a petition from a number of residents about the East Tennessee shops.

The neighborhood is some distance removed from any school, and the new school to be built there is getting a school, and the matter is a private school has been established. In it there are fifty-four pupils.

The parents of these children, after reciting these facts, asked the board to pay the salary of a teacher for the school, and to let the children, and yet received no benefit. The proposition was that the city help in maintaining the school, the parents of the children to bear all expenses but that of the teacher's salary.

The question—because of the large number of pupils out of school—was an important one. If that question was granted, who could say how many more would be brought into the school, and the complaint of these parents was just; that the matter deserved serious consideration; that the children should be given the benefit of public school instruction.

The board refused to grant the petition.

THE HARD LUCK

IN TRYING TO REACH BIRMINGHAM YESTERDAY.

The Adventures of the Constitution in Running Against a Rainstorm Yesterday—A Lively Chapter.

The Constitution had a novel experience yesterday in finding itself in a hand to hand tussle with a rain-storm.

This is how it happened. The Atlanta day mail to Birmingham does not reach that city until 8 o'clock in the evening, thanks to the miserably inadequate schedule of the Georgia Pacific railroad. Thus THE CONSTITUTION is not distributed in Birmingham until the morning after publication, an evil which we are doing our best to remedy and which we hope will soon be overcome. We determined that we would not wait for the regular mail to carry yesterday's edition of the paper, containing a history of the crime for which Hawes was to be hung, for, by waiting, the paper would not be accessible to the reading public in Birmingham until the morning after the execution had taken place.

So, with five thousand special CONSTITUTIONS Mr. Charles Johnson left Atlanta shortly before midnight on a schedule which ought to have put him in Birmingham at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Bruffey was there with a corps of newsboys, and had not providence interfered, THE CONSTITUTION would have been distributed throughout Birmingham before breakfast. The train bearing the papers left Atlanta on time only to be stopped before it had reached the city limits by the news that the heavy rains of the day had washed away part of the track and that it would be impossible for it to proceed. The railroad authorities ordered the schedule to be abandoned and Mr. Johnson found himself before midnight in Atlanta with the Birmingham edition on hand and the connection by way of the Georgia Pacific entirely cut off.

By this time the Western and Atlantic train, which leaves Atlanta shortly before midnight came thundering toward the halted Georgia Pacific train, on a parallel track. Here was another chance to reach Birmingham, at least before night.

There was but an instant to make the change. The train was flagged, and almost as quick as it takes to tell it, Mr. Johnson and THE CONSTITUTIONS were on their way to Chattanooga, there to connect with the Alabama Great Southern for Birmingham. Chattanooga was reached about 5 a. m. and Mr. Bruffey was telegraphed that THE CONSTITUTION would arrive in Birmingham by special train over that line.

In the meantime THE CONSTITUTION had telegraphed to Chattanooga for a special engine over the Alabama Great Southern to connect with the Western and Atlantic and rush to Birmingham as soon as possible. The special engine was waiting for the Western and Atlantic in Chattanooga, the connection was made and the paper started to Birmingham, when the horrible information came that the Alabama Great Southern had also been washed out and that it would be impossible to connect with Birmingham until the break could be repaired. A large force of hands were then at work and it was hoped that the line would be opened in time to take the regular train, which left Chattanooga at 9 in the morning.

It was impossible, however, to repair the breakage as soon as expected, and it was after midnight when THE CONSTITUTION left Chattanooga for Birmingham. Everything looked now as if Birmingham would be reached before night. Mr. Johnson telegraphed THE CONSTITUTION that his train was rushing at mad speed toward Birmingham, which he hoped to reach by 6 o'clock. Mr. Bruffey was notified to hold himself in readiness, and again rallying his forces proceeded to meet the train.

But the rainstorm got in its work again, and for the third time in a day THE CONSTITUTION was halted before the swollen waters, against which enterprise could not stand, nor over which perseverance could not push.

At 4:30 o'clock Mr. Johnson telegraphed from Atlanta:

"An again stopped; everything is washed up and I can go no further. Hillbush's and Hawes' basket also here. It is impossible to move; what must I do?"

THE CONSTITUTION wired him to spare no expense to reach Birmingham as soon as possible, only to receive the reply that the weather was "again" him and that Vanderbilt's money could not get the paper into Birmingham by night.

That settled it, and THE CONSTITUTION was stopped at Atlanta, wedged in by swollen waters, and like Moses of old, almost in sight of the promised land, into which it was striving to get.

Of course THE CONSTITUTION can not be expected to down a cyclone and a rain-storm, but it made a desperate struggle yesterday, and if it did not come out on top it was because providence decreed that it should not.

But we had a lively time anyway and enjoyed the excitement, deriving consolation very much after the manner of the pig driver who had driven his swine over many miles of rough road to market. He was of a cheerful disposition and always made the best of everything. Reaching his destination his pigs were stolen and scattered and he was left piggish and penniless in a strange city. He did not seem annoyed, and a newly formed acquaintance commented:

"I should think you would be distressed over your loss."

"Not at all," said he, "I am glad that I came anyway."

"Why?"

"Because," said he, "I had the company of the pigs."

We are glad that we made an effort to reach Birmingham for several reasons. First, because it showed what we can do with providence not against us.

Second, it demonstrated our superior facilities for handling and distributing the news.

Third, it makes us more satisfied than ever that for energy, pluck and perseverance THE CONSTITUTION'S young men beat the world. They can down anything but a rain-storm, and they don't give up to that without a struggle.

CHOPIN-BROWNING.

THE CHARMING RECEPTION AND RECIPIAL AT MRS. THORNTON'S.

Given in Honor of Her Guests, Mrs. Swann and Mrs. Foster—The Literary Club at St. Philip's.

Mrs. Albert Thornton gave a most delightful Chopin-Browning reception yesterday afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. James Swann, of New York, and Mrs. Frank Foster, of Macon. Her beautiful home, elaborately decorated with palms and flowers, and lighted with innumerable candles and fairy lamps, made a most artistic picture, while the very delightful programme given was most thoroughly enjoyed by the guests—about fifty in number.

In the little reception room to the right, the mantle of which was banked in potter plants and ferns, with huge epiphytes of palms placed here and there in the room, Mrs. Thornton, with Mrs. Swann and Mrs. Foster, received the guests.

Mrs. Thornton looked superb in a gown of royal blue velvet, with Josephine front of crepe de chine, with pearls.

Mrs. Swann wore a magnificent costume of white satin, en traine, elaborately decorated in Rhinestones.

Mrs. Foster's costume was a sky blue and silver brocade, and her ornaments diamonds.

The music room was very prettily decorated in palms, ferns and epiphytes of Katherine Mermes roses. Near the piano was a tall lamp of dull silver, whose dainty silk shade was covered with the blue flower. The dining-room was beautifully trimmed in smilax and rare flowers, and its round table was very dainty in all its appointments. As a centerpiece there was an exquisite jar of calla lilies, and all over the table were graceful stands of smilax, with crystal bowls of pansies and violets, here and there. At one end was a huge jar of American Beauty roses, whose rich coloring was very beautiful against the delicate service.

The following programme was given and was thoroughly enjoyed:

- PART I.
1. Piano solo—(a) Valse, A flat. Chopin
 - (b) Berceuse. Chopin
 2. Recitation—"How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix"—Browning
 3. Vocal Solo—"Dost Thou Know"—Thomas
 4. Recitation—"The Last Ride Together"—Browning
 5. Violin Solo—Sarasate, nocturne in E flat. Chopin

PART II.

1. Vocal Solo—(a) "Daily Question"—Helmuth
- (b) "Marionetta"—Browning
2. Recitation—"In a Balcony"—Browning
3. Violin Solo—"The Flower's Name"—Browning
4. Piano Solo—Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 10.—List

While one could hardly make a criticism on so well chosen and perfectly executed a programme, Miss Hawthorne's brilliant playing for much applause.

In its perfect comprehension of the subject, and the Rhapsodie Hongroise showed an insight and sympathy with its composer which only a pupil of the great master could give. Mrs. Werner and Mr. Blumenthal delighted the audience with their recitations, which were very enjoyable, particularly those of Mrs. Peeples, Miss Grant and Miss Crane. Every number of the programme was greatly enjoyed. As souvenirs of this delightful affair, which was as soon as possible, there were daintily engraved programmes. It is no exaggeration to say that all of affairs in the society world this year have been more successful, few have been so greatly enjoyed.

In spite of the bad weather, a little band of faithful members held their regular meeting of the Author's club on last evening. The writer under discussion was Emerson.

One of the leading lawyers of the city read an essay upon the sage of Concord, which was characterized by his usual depth, breadth and brilliancy. With the skill which a long membership in the Philosophic society has given him, he drew a picture of Emerson as a philosopher. Every word had its weight, and carried to the audience a learner impression of the sublime author.

Another essay, written and read by one of the charming matrons of the club, lent a charming contrast to the first paper by giving a graphic sketch of a personal meeting with Emerson.

But the most laugh-provoking feature of the programme was the second chapter of a novel, which was read by a lady well known in Atlanta for her originality, her wit, and her gracious kindness. This novel, which is collaborated by the entire club, was handled in her dainty hands with all the ease of an habitual story teller. Her story proceeded to meet the train.

But the rainstorm got in its work again, and for the third time in a day THE CONSTITUTION was halted before the swollen waters, against which enterprise could not stand, nor over which perseverance could not push.

At 4:30 o'clock Mr. Johnson telegraphed from Atlanta:

"An again stopped; everything is washed up and I can go no further. Hillbush's and Hawes' basket also here. It is impossible to move; what must I do?"

THE CONSTITUTION wired him to spare no expense to reach Birmingham as soon as possible, only to receive the reply that the weather was "again" him and that Vanderbilt's money could not get the paper into Birmingham by night.

That settled it, and THE CONSTITUTION was stopped at Atlanta, wedged in by swollen waters, and like Moses of old, almost in sight of the promised land, into which it was striving to get.

Of course THE CONSTITUTION can not be expected to down a cyclone and a rain-storm, but it made a desperate struggle yesterday, and if it did not come out on top it was because providence decreed that it should not.

But we had a lively time anyway and enjoyed the excitement, deriving consolation very much after the manner of the pig driver who had driven his swine over many miles of rough road to market. He was of a cheerful disposition and always made the best of everything. Reaching his destination his pigs were stolen and scattered and he was left piggish and penniless in a strange city. He did not seem annoyed, and a newly formed acquaintance commented:

"I should think you would be distressed over your loss."

"Not at all," said he, "I am glad that I came anyway."

"Why?"

"Because," said he, "I had the company of the pigs."

We are glad that we made an effort to reach Birmingham for several reasons. First, because it showed what we can do with providence not against us.

Second, it demonstrated our superior facilities for handling and distributing the news.

Third, it makes us more satisfied than ever that for energy, pluck and perseverance THE CONSTITUTION'S young men beat the world. They can down anything but a rain-storm, and they don't give up to that without a struggle.

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PEG LEG WILLIAMS.

THE REDOUTABLE EMIGRANT AGENT GOES THROUGH ATLANTA.

He Scores a Victory and Gets Out of North Carolina with His Cargo of Negroes—He Talks About His Arrest.

Peg Leg Williams, the veteran emigrant agent, the Moses of the Carolina exodus, the Brix Fox of his profession, the luckiest, pluckiest, spryest labor agent south, passed through Atlanta yesterday.

He brought a carload of negroes from North Carolina with him—material evidence of his victory in Charlotte.

It was a victory.

Peg's reception by the railroad fraternity yesterday amounted to an ovation. He claims Atlanta as headquarters and home, and everybody here knows him.

His coming was unannounced and unexpected. He came in during the night, and would have gone on through on the Georgia

Pacific but for the washout between here and Birmingham, which kept him here until yesterday afternoon.

Peg is too well known to newspaper readers to require an introduction.

The confined story from Charlotte, N. C., in which Peg figured for three or four days, is also familiar to CONSTITUTION readers.

The first chapter, telling of his arrest for violation of the law about labor agents, was hopeful enough to have been written by Peg himself.

But Peg wasn't released next day, as the first telegram anticipated.

Telegrams of condolence were sent, care of the jail, Charlotte.

The next day again Peg's address was the jail, Charlotte.

The preliminary trial was had, and bond was refused. The joke was getting serious.

The local T. P. A.'s net, adopting resolutions of condolence. Ticket Agent Kirby, of the East Tennessee, read a poem on the subject, the refrain like this:

Peg Leg Williams
Charlotte jail,
Peg Leg Williams
Can't give bail.

Which met with no success, and was forwarded to Charlotte along with the resolutions.

Notwithstanding the really serious aspect of affairs the prevailing opinion was that Peg, somewhat of an over, would light on his feet, and the confidence in his luck, or pluck, was not misplaced.

He was in a high feather yesterday. "Get out!" in answer to a question. "I broke jail. Rescued by the negroes. Never had such a time. Kidnapped the sheriff. Brought him out a piece and dropped him. Come mighty near lynching me."

"Did you get those telegrams?"

"Never mind the telegrams. Hear about me drawing \$1,000 in the lottery last month? I did."

The special from Charlotte says that Peg gave bond and was released.

His name comes from the fact that he has a wooden leg—substitute for one lost in Forrest's cavalry over twenty-five years ago.

He is a native Mississippian, and has done more to increase the population of that state, perhaps, than any other one hundred men living.

SOME PEOPLE YOU MEET.

Mr. Tom Cobb Jackson, not content with winning fact and fortunes at the law, has become a lecturer. Not a professional lecturer, but a lecturer, nevertheless. His first effort in this line was made on yesterday, when he addressed the members of the graduating class of the Medical Jurisprudence.

In an address, which is described by all who heard it as remarkably able, he discussed at length the relations between the legal and medical professions. He was listened to with deep interest, and at the conclusion of his talk, was heartily thanked by the members of the class.

Hon. Frank Colley of Wilkes, came up from Washington yesterday on legal business. Colonel Colley came into the Kimball house with one of the Ohio farmers, who had been down looking at that garden spot of the earth—Wilkes county.

"I tell you what it is," said that gentleman, whose name, as near as I can remember, was Haire, "I am more than pleased with what I have seen in Georgia. I go back home fully determined to come down here again in the summer, and shall probably locate here. I know some of the members of our party, especially those who, like myself, are interested in nurseries, feel that Georgia opens up a great field to us, and you need not be surprised to have a number of new citizens from Ohio."

All of which is a higher compliment to Georgia than it would be coming from other sources. The Miami valley, from which these visitors come, is about as near the garden spot of the earth as any place can be. If the lands of Wilkes and adjoining counties receive favorable criticism from these Miami valley farmers, then the estimate of them made by native Georgians is by no means extravagant.

To travel with fourteen trunks, and that, too, in the face of the excess baggage rates of the Southern railroads, would seem to the average man a foolhardy action. Yet that is what Mr. A. Draper, of New York, who is at the Kimball, makes a practice of doing. Mr. Draper sells crockery and glassware.

Senator Bob Whitfield came up from Whitfield yesterday.

"Business, not politics, my boy."

Professor Sternberg returned last night from DeFau, where he lectured before the Chattanooga. The professor's lecture was so successful that an arrangement was made by which he will devote all his time next summer to Chattanooga work, delivering lectures wherever a meeting is in progress.

Real Estate Auction Sale.

I have 4 very important legal sales on Tuesday, March 4th, and will make them in the following order:

FIRST—At the court house at 10 o'clock sharp I will sell the 2-lot corner Pine and McAlister streets. SECOND—At the same place at 10 o'clock sharp I will sell that valuable farm land for the administrators of Hon. Clark Howell, deceased.

THIRD—On the premises, corner Decatur and Howell streets, at 11:30 sharp, the Veal estate, 12 lots.

FOURTH—On the premises, corner Georgia avenue and Frazier streets, at 2 o'clock p. m. promptly, the 10 beautiful lots of the Jacobs estate.

Call at my office and get plans and examine the property and be at the places promptly, as I cannot delay. G. W. ADAMS.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

New members are coming in at a rapid rate. Every young man in the city should be a member of this worthy institution. Gymnasium exercise is a sure preventative for spring cold.

ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.

Ministers to Meet.—A meeting of the Ministers' Evangelical association will be held next Monday at 10:30 a. m. in the lecture room of the First Methodist church.

Mr. Charles Roberts Elected.—The Gate City Guard held a meeting last night for the purpose of electing a junior second lieutenant. Mr. Charles Roberts was unanimously chosen to the position.

Mr. Check Improving.—Mr. J. H. Check, who was cut in the side by Mack Wheat on Thursday last, is able to walk about his room, although he is suffering considerably from the effects of his wound. His friends hope that he will soon be well.

The Cornish Pipe.—The latest fad among the ultra-luxurious smokers is the cornish pipe with a reed stem. They are not quite as tony as a Havana, but there's lots of solid comfort in them, and they are got up in pretty good style.

For Widow and Orphan.—Judge W. L. Calhoun, treasurer of the Davis widow and orphan fund, has collected up to date \$7,187.74. He requests all trustees and others who have made collections for the fund to report to him at once, as he wishes to make a final report to General Gordon, in order that the trustees may make a final disposition of the fund.

The Weather Was Indifferent.—Tom Minor tells a good story. He was passing an alley that opens into Decatur street when he was attracted by two negro women talking.

"Aunt Patsy, w'y don't you come to see me sometime?"

"Well, Sis Mary, I tell you. I done be'n had rheumatiz in my legs, an' den you know de weather's be'n so indiffernt."

"Yes'm, dat's so."

To Be Baffled Today.—The raffle of the fine crayon portrait of Mr. Grady, done by Miss Williams, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at 57 West Mitchell street. The picture has been on exhibit in the business office of The Constitution for several days and has been greatly admired. The last ticket left in the box will be the winning number. All those who are interested have been requested to be on hand promptly.

What They Brought.—The total amount brought by the auction sale of Inman park lots on Thursday, was \$6,115. Besides this the company had previously sold at private sale, on the day before the auction, lots amounting to \$83,000, making the total sale really amount to \$89,115. On a number of lots purchased at the sale handsome residences will be erected at an early day. When half the lots in the park are disposed of the land company will hold the remaining ones at a considerably higher figure.

An Old Slave's Tribute.—An aged negro, with tears in his eyes, called at THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday and requested to see a reporter. He said he was Aleck McNab, and he once belonged to John McNab, at Eufaula, Ala.; that he had just heard of his death, and wanted to tell how much he loved his old master.

"I was born right on Mars John's place," said the old man. "I grew up with him, and I helped him raise his children. When the war was over and I was set free, I stayed right there with my little maw and mine, and I never left 'em until dey all grew up and married and strangers come into de family. Then I come to Atlanta, but I love 'em all just the same, and if they ever wants old Aleck all they got to do is to send for him 'an' he goes to 'em. I hear of old mawers death I been feelin' right sad, cause I know my time's coming soon, and I just want to say how I loved the old man, and how good he was to me all my life."

The Alston Case.

DECATUR, Ga., February 23.—[Special.]—The arguments in the Alston murder case were concluded this afternoon and the case went to the jury. At 10 o'clock, as no decision had been reached, the jury were locked up for the night. Rumors about the courthouse state that the majority of the jury are for acquittal and the verdict will be either to that effect or a mistrial will be the result.

Century Dictionary.

From Dr. H. V. M. Miller.

Henry G. Slappy, Esq., Agent Century Company.—Dear Sir: I am obliged to you for the opportunity of examining the prospectus of the "Century Dictionary" and Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English language, and also the proof sheet of the first volume of the work.

After a critical study of the plan of this publication, I am prepared to give it my hearty indorsement as well as my support. In its composition it greatly exceeds the Imperial English Dictionary which is the recognized standard in pronunciation and definition in Great Britain and its colonies. It is, in my judgment, not only an admirable lexicon accurate in its orthography and etymology, and highly valuable in its definitions, but it is an excellent substitute for the unwieldy encyclopedias that flood the market. The superintending, Professor Whitney, and his collaborators are gentlemen of a great distinction in science, literature and art. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful. It deserves a place in every professional and household library. Very respectfully,

H. V. M. MILLER.

For full particulars, price, terms, etc., of the foregoing publication, address

HENRY G. SLAPPY,
P. O. Box 340, Atlanta, Ga.

BAKING POWDERS.

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SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.

THE ASSOCIATION WORKING IN THE INTEREST OF THE MEMBERS.

A Circular Which Has Been Sent Out to Livery Men—Lower Rates Wanted—The Meeting Tonight.

The Southern Travelers' association has for some time been considering the large sums of money which the members of the association are forced to pay for hack hire.

As a result of their deliberations a circular to livery stable proprietors has been issued, which it is hoped will procure special rates for traveling salesmen.

The circular states that fully \$100,000 per annum is expended for livery service by members of the organization, and calls the livery men's attention to the fact that the largest proportion of their patronage comes from the members, who deem it no more than just that some reasonable concessions be granted them as an association.

It then says:

"We therefore beg to advise you that the following schedule of rates for livery service furnished to members of the Southern Travelers' association as maximum price has been agreed upon by this committee as equitable, just and reasonable, and we respectfully ask that the same be put into effect by you; said rates to be known strictly as 'S. T. A. Rates.'"

MAXIMUM RATES FOR SOUTHERN TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

For single buggy half day or less.....\$1.25
For single buggy whole day.....2.00
For double buggy (hack) half day or less.....2.00
For double buggy (hack) whole day.....3.00
For saddle horse half day or less.....1.00
For saddle horse whole day.....1.50

The stablemen are requested to grant the special rates only to those who can show regular certificates of membership in the Southern Travelers' association.

With each circular is a printed agreement which the livery stable proprietors are requested to sign and return to Mr. Dean Newman, the chairman of the hotel committee of the association.

A Meeting Tonight.

There will be a big meeting of the Southern Travelers' association at the chamber of commerce tonight.

It is desired by the leaders that there will be a full attendance of all committeemen and members as matters of profound importance will be discussed.

The association will endeavor to make a grand showing at the May meeting, and to accomplish this it is necessary that every man be present and that the committees organize and go to work with a will to make a success of the meeting.

Each member will be presented with a certificate of membership during the March meeting, and the call is urgent for a large attendance.

March, April, May are the months in which to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Purifies and enriches the blood.

"Purity—Strength—Perfection."

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR Baking Powder.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

All ingredients used in making this powder are published on every label. The purity of the ingredients and the scientific accuracy with which they are combined render Cleveland's superior in strength and efficiency to any other baking powder manufactured.

Foed raised with this powder does not dry up, as when made with baking powder containing ammonia, but keeps moist and sweet, and is palatable and wholesome. Hot biscuits and griddle cakes made with it can be eaten by dyspeptics with impunity.

It does not contain ammonia, alum, lime or other adulterants. These facts are vouched for by Government and State Chemists, Boards of Health, and Analytical Chemists.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 81 and 8

THORNTON ON TOP.

COLONEL MARCELLUS AT THE HEAD OF A BIG CONSOLIDATION.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Coal Mines in a Deal, and Thornton is President—More Than Two Millions Involved.

Colonel Marcellus Thornton comes to the front again.

This time the colonel figures as the most prominent personage in an immense deal in Kentucky and Tennessee coal lands, and he is now president of one of the largest organizations in the country.

In brief, the deal is the consolidation of Kentucky and Tennessee coal mines, which have an aggregate capital of \$2,150,000, and employ over 1,340 men.

The deal was perfected at Knoxville, and on next Monday a meeting will be held there for the purpose of arranging all details.

The consolidated companies will hereafter be known as the Southern Jellico Coal company, and the headquarters of the company will be in Jellico, on the Kentucky side.

The companies in the consolidation are the Standard Coal and Coke company, capital \$500,000; Jellico Mountain Coal and Transportation company, capital \$300,000; Proctor Coal company, \$600,000; East Tennessee Coal company, capital \$250,000; and the Main Jellico Mountain Coal company, capital \$500,000.

The company has leased one hundred cars and has secured an option on one hundred and fifty more. The East Tennessee road will furnish a large number, and the company will be able to supply coal with promptness.

A meeting of the directors of the new company was to have been held at Jellico Friday for the purpose of electing other officers, but this was made impossible by the lack of transportation, the trains being unable to reach Jellico on account of high water and several landslides. A meeting will, however, be held Monday next, when the details of the consolidation will be arranged, and the workings of the great organization formally placed under one management.

Colonel Thornton thinks the deal means great things for the company, and thinks that the organization will make a great deal of money. "Our consolidation does not mean," said Colonel Thornton to a Louisville reporter, "that we have combined against the people, for such is not the case. Our only object was to run the mines on a cheaper scale, and this we will be enabled to do by placing all the companies under one management. We have absorbed the great Southern Coal company of Knoxville, and its headquarters will hereafter be with the new company at Jellico. This change will enable us to mine much cheaper than ever before, and the price of coal in all probability will go down. In any event it will not advance."

The new company will also have charge of and operate the Jellico bank, and a dividend will be added by which all the buying of everything for all the mines will be done by one man. This will make merchandise and implements cheaper to the companies, and will enable us, by buying in such large quantities, to sell to the miners much cheaper than we can sell them now. In short, I think the consolidation will work to the good of everybody concerned."

Atlanta dealers are much interested in the change, as the bulk of the coal used here comes from mines controlled by this syndicate.

THE POPCORN TRADE.

What a Dealer Has to Say About the Business.

"We will not be here more than a month," said the popcorn man.

"Why?"

"Well, it don't pay here like it does in northern cities. Our biggest day's sale from a stand was only about thirty dollars."

"What, thirty dollars from one of those stands?"

"Of course, but that isn't what we could do further north. It is a good business, a nice, clean line, and since we began business we have either bought out or sold to, every competitor that we have found doing business. The location is the thing, and the man who secures a good place can always command a good trade, especially in winter. It is not so good in summer, and it is getting very quiet here, even now."

"Your license is your chief expense."

"Yes, and when we leave here we are going to try a new scheme. We are going to put our stands on wheels and travel about the streets. Of course, when we get a crowd and obstruct the streets, the policeman will tell us to move on. We will do so, but we can move across the street and stand there until he walks the length of his beat and returns. Then we can roll our stand into a store at night and not have the trouble of taking down and putting up the apparatus every day."

"Is the machine patented?"

"No, there is no patent on it. Just that little roaster, the gasoline lamp and those little butter pots and the box of salt. That is all there is in it, except the corn and the sacks. Do you know there is a man in Iowa who plants quite a large field of popcorn every year. He has a guarantee of two and a half cents a pound for every bit of it in the Chicago markets."

"Why wouldn't it pay to grow it here?"

"It would pay. There is a steady demand for it. Do you know that we pay two cents a pound more for it here than we do north?"

"Well, we do, but butter costs us seven cents a pound more here than it does there. That is one reason why we are going back. There is not as much money in the business here as there is north."

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effective relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25cts. Sold only in boxes.

"Throw physic to the dogs," and use Anger's Bitters, for good digestion, and a healthy appetite. Sole Mfrs., Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

For any case of nervous, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

The Finest on Earth.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfect Safety Ventilated Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars, and is the only line running through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Ill., and the Lake Regions and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo. E. O. McCracken, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Feb 21 day

A Face Bloodless as Parchment

Is one indication of poverty of the circulation. Enrich it with the benign fertilizing invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it will soon regain its soundness and its color. This fine stomachic actively promotes assimilation by the blood of the elements of nutrition, secured by digestion from the food. The bitter cures malaria, kidney troubles, constipation and nervousness.

CITY POLITICS.

The Outlook for Police Commissioners and Recorder.

The election of two police commissioners will follow the expiration of the terms of office of Commissioners J. W. English and W. H. Brotherton.

The time is not far distant.

So far there are only four candidates in the field. These are the two present incumbents, who have served the city with zeal and fidelity during their respective terms of office, and Hon. W. H. Venable and Mr. Abe Fry.

All these gentlemen are well known business men of prominence, and every one of them has plenty of influence with the powers that be.

The friends of Captain English and Captain Brotherton consider that these gentlemen have the inside track, the old adage of possession being nine points in law being applied in their cases.

Nevertheless, the other gentlemen wield a great deal of influence, and are known to be staunch and public-spirited citizens and men of ability, who are fully capable of filling offices of honor and trust.

There is a good deal of wire-working, a good deal of quiet campaigning, and a lot of guessing as to the result.

In any event, the city is assured the services of good men, who will not suffer interests to be sacrificed in any manner, shape or form, no matter who are elected commissioners.

The race for recorder waxed sparse. Somebody is going to be elected—

But who?

That is the question which is agitating the minds of half a dozen candidates.

There is Mr. C. K. Mattox, assistant clerk of the council. He is a lawyer of ability, served his state with honor and fidelity as a soldier of the confederacy, and bears honorable scars that attest his bravery. He is a gentleman who has many warm friends and admirers who are doing all they can to secure his election.

Mr. Ernest Kent is one of the most popular candidates, and he, too, has a large following among the best men of the city. He will run a good race, and if elected will fill the position with honor and credit to himself and to the best interests of the city.

Mr. Andy Calhoun is a young man of fine ability, and has a lot of influence that will be brought to bear to elect him to the position, which he is most eminently fitted to fill.

Hon. James F. O'Neil has distinguished himself as a member of the Georgia legislature, and is a luminous factor in city politics. Should he be elected, the city is assured of the services of a capable and faithful officer.

Mr. J. R. Whitesides is a lawyer of ability, and has a strong following. Much pressure will be brought to bear to secure his election.

The name of Dr. W. E. Fouts, one of the stationhouse keepers, has been mentioned in connection with the office. While he has never announced himself as a candidate, his election would insure the city a faithful and honest administration, and his long experience in police matters would prove of vast advantage in the office.

Some one of these gentlemen, or some possible horse of a somber complexion, will be elected.

But who?

Death of a Stranger.

There was a sad death at the St. James hotel yesterday morning. Dr. J. F. Ross, of South Carolina, was on his way to Texas, with his wife, little daughter and grandson.

He was in very bad health, and started out on the Georgia Pacific railroad Thursday night, but the train was ordered back to Atlanta. The travelers went to the St. James, intending to resume their journey today.

But Dr. Ross grew worse, and in spite of all that could be done, he expired about 5 o'clock. The remains were prepared for burial by Messrs. Wylie & Barclay, and shipped to South Carolina for burial. He was a traveling man, but was untidied for duty on account of the failure of his health.

Cosy Corners.

In hotels are hard to find, yet any one stopping at the Sunnyside House, Broadway and 24th street, N. Y., will be able to find a good many of them. Moderate prices and central location.

Real Estate, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall St.

\$12,000 will buy 9 acre tract at Grant Park; this only; bargain in this; call on

\$3,000 for new six room cottage; McDaniel street, lot 50x185 feet to 12 foot alley; easy payments.

\$15,000 will buy large tract on West Peters street; money in lot to hold for two days only; one-third cash, balance long time.

\$4,500 corner lot near Mr. C. W. Hannicutt's residence for a short time.

\$2,750 for 100x200 feet on North Boulevard.

\$1,900 for a nice hill street lot near North Boulevard.

\$1,700 for a tract 25 feet, front on two streets, near old barracks; will make 18 lots 30x80.

\$12,000 for 8 room house, corner lot two blocks of Kimball house, N. Side.

\$2,500 for 7 room house, Richardson st.; one-third cash, balance long time.

FACTS FOR THE SICK!

A Letter From an Eminent Divine.

Six months ago the writer of the following communication published a letter, in regard to his wonderful cure of Captain Dr. King's Royal Germetum. In a second letter prompted by inquiries from every quarter of the nation, under date of January 2, he writes:

"I am free from my ailment. I believe that I could get a certificate to this effect from any competent physician. I have used no medicine within the last six months except King's Royal Germetum. My health is better than it has been in thirty years. I am in possession of information which warrants me in saying that the relief which I have experienced from the use of the medicine is not more certain and radical than that which it has brought to hundreds of persons in Georgia and other states."

I feel it to be my duty to say, also, that the effects of this medicine upon my wife have been even more signal and wonderful. She has been almost a life-long invalid from Nervous Headache, Neuritis and Rheumatism. In a period of thirty years she has scarcely had a day's exemption from pain. She has been using Germetum about two months. A more complete transformation I have never witnessed. Every symptom of disease has disappeared. She appears to be a healthy young girl. It is as happy and playful as a child. We have persuaded many of our friends to take the medicine, and the testimony of all of them is that it is a great remedy."

Pastor First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Royal Germetum builds up from the first dose, the patient quickly feeling its invigorating and health-giving influence. It increases the activity of digestion, clears the complexion, regulates the liver, kidneys, etc., and speedily brings bloom to the cheeks, strength to the body and joy to the heart. For weak and debilitated females it is without a rival or a peer.

If you are suffering with disease and fall of cure, send stamp for printed matter, certificates, etc.

For sale by the Atlantic Germetum company, 14 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., and by druggists. Price reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50 per bottle, which makes one gallon of medicine as per directions accompanying each bottle. Can be sent by express C. O. D. if your druggist cannot supply you.

March 1-4 11 m

THE FIRM OF CASH, BIRD & CO., HERETOFORE doing business at No. 33 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

C. C. GRIFFITH, R. D. ROBERTSON, W. H. BIRD.

Atlanta, Ga., February 27, 1890.

Business will be continued at the same place by J. F. Cash & Co., dealers in grain and hay, also by W. H. Bird & Co., dealers in general produce.

W. H. BIRD & CO., J. F. CASH & CO.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers,

PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books,

Binding, Electrotyping,

etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,

(THE FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE.)

State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

Consult them before placing your orders.

P. J. KENNY

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALER

Agent for the Celebrated L. L. Dillenger

PENNSYLVANIA

RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's

McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky

for medicinal and family use; also imported Oat,

Honey and Martell Brandy, Sherry, Port,

Claret Wine and Champagne. A large line of

best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and

bottles.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty.

Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser

beer.

P. J. KENNY,

40 Decatur St.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

sep28-dly 7p

DR. BOWES & CO

Southern Medical Dispensary.

213 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

(Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin

Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, im-

perfectness of blood, effect of habits, con-

fusion of ideas, safety and permanency cured

results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches,

sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, cry-

stidema permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY frequent and burning urine,

gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc.,

quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE perma-

nently cured without cutting or caustics, or in-

terruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men

who have foolishly wasted their energies. Members

may apply for loans at any time, and will be served in their regular turn as rapidly as the monthly

deposits accumulate, or with funds placed with the association for loaning.

The monthly payments on 10 shares and \$1,000 borrowed are \$15.00 in Class A; \$16 in B and

\$20 in C, without any extra charge for certificates, books, etc.

Reliable agents wanted in every county

The Officers and Directors are Business Men of standing and responsibility,

who conduct the affairs of the company on strictly business principles.

Send for prospectus.

President, E. C. Atkins; Vice-President, General John B. Gordon; Sec. and Treas., J. W.

Goldsmith; General Attorney, Malcolm Johnson; Manager Agencies, Joseph H. Johnson; Di-

rector, W. W. Draper; Director, Chas. S. Kingsberry. dec7-dly 4m

Stoney, Gregory & Co

Pure Drugs,

LOWEST

Cut Prices!

THE MOST DELICIOUS

SODA WATER

AND

HOT CHOCOLATE.

FINE CANDY

A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED

EVERY DAY.

Peachtree and Decatur Streets and

Edgewood Avenue.

jan 26-dly

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALERS IN.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors,

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJONS,

JUGS, FLASKS, COFFERS AND OTHER

GOODS BELONGING TO THE

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Brandy, Rum and Whiskies made

a specialty of. Also, various Flapjacks, Cartridges,

Powder, Shot and other Ammunition. Grass,

Clover, Millet, Corn and other Field Seeds. Irish

PRICES REDUCED!

ALL WINTER GOODS!

SPECIAL SALE OF PANTS

AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

GEORGE MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST.

GEORGE W. MARKENS,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER!

Pennsylvania Rye and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Monogram Rye, Fitch's Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club, Full line of

Champagnes, Fine Wines, etc. Send for Price List. Country orders solicited. Postoffice box

201. SOUTH PRYOR STREET. sep17-dm un Joe Thom

Peyton H. Snook

Remember, this week's drive in Grand Rapids

CHAMBER, PARLOR AND DINING ROOM SUITS

Over \$50,000 worth in stock. Nothing like such a

cut in prices ever seen in Atlanta. Sideboards, Ward-

robes, Hat Racks, Folding Lounges, Parlor and Draw-

ing Room Suits, Book Cases, Desks, Easy Chairs,

Brass Beds and Fancy Cabinet Goods. 300 Hotel

Suits, Mattresses and Springs at less than Factory

Cost. P. H. SNOOK.

IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the

Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire

Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over

the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a

wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an

ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the

door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning

is required. At the end of this time it will

be found nicely cooked ready to serve.

This is the IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke,

and the meats are more tender and better in

flavor than those broiled over the coals.

The convenience of broiling in the oven

MISCELLANEOUS.

Watches Repaired.
Skilled workmen and all modern tools and machinery gives us superior facilities for doing the best class of work. Freeman & Crankshaw, Watches Demagnetized.
top 1st col 5p

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company.
Office 214 Marietta Street.
Factory on Belt Line and W. and A. Railroad.
Telephone 353.
E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Tr.
separately under 1AC

OPIMUM
and Whiskey Habits cured at home with our special cure. Book of testimonials sent FREE. E. M. WOODLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 604 Whitehall St.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.
SAVE MONEY
By Getting Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 WHITEHALL STREET.
Feb 16-dtf 1st col 8 pg

STUART'S
Gin and Buchu cures all Kidney, Bladder and other urinary troubles.
GIN
Has been recognized as one of the best and safest diuretics. It is one of the best agents in Stuart's Gin and Buchu.
AND
When Gin is combined with other valuable ingredients we have a Kidney remedy without a rival.
BUCHU
Being astringent, diuretic and tonic, when combined with the other valuable ingredients in Stuart's Gin and Buchu yields a medicine warranted to cure.
ALWAYS
Be sure you are right at Stuart's Gin and Buchu. It is the great specific for all kinds of urinary disorders.
CURES
Can be made; cures have been made, and cures will continue to be made of Stuart's Gin and Buchu. Why should not you be made happy also?
A. J. WEST, H. F. WEST.
A. J. West & Co.,
REAL ESTATE.
NO. 7 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.
10 acres, Jackson St., near Ponce de Leon Ave. Very reasonable.
25 acres, 2 1/2 miles from carshed, north Atlanta, near Belt Road; \$200 per acre.
18 acres, 700 feet from Van Winkle's works; one of the finest bargains on the market; \$300 per acre.
29 acres, 2 1/2 miles from carshed, 1,200 feet front on big road, beautiful grove, \$7,000.
113 acres near East Point; splendid bargain; \$45 per acre.
Improved place, 10 acres, fronting C. R. R., about 1,000 feet on Campbellton road, 1 mile from West End, residence standing in beautiful grove, fine fruits of every description, wind mill, hot and cold water in the house, water through pipes into lawn yard; \$6,000.
20 acres 3 1/2 miles, \$2,000.
Central property, paying a fine income, an inducement.
Some desirable central property which we are not authorized to advertise, but will prove interesting if you will call for particulars.
We have a few beautiful lots 50x150 on Cherry St., adjoining Technological school, \$750 each. It will pay you to see these lots.
We have some choice lots on West Peachtree St., part of Peters park, beautiful blocks, water and gas, \$60 per front foot; also beautiful lots on Spring St., Peters park, as well as Juniper and Calhoun sts., at very reasonable prices and on long time.
We have several thousand dollars in hand to loan on city property at reasonable rates. We especially invite buyers, sellers and borrowers to call to see us. Remember if you wish your property sold, you simply have to leave description and reasonable figures with us. No sale, no charge.
A. J. West & Co.,
To the Public:
We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.
We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted. Call at our store and inspect them.
DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
KIDNEY and any urinary troubles easily, safely and quickly cured by DOBBS' CATHARTIC. Severe cases cured in seven days. Sold \$1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Dr. M. G. G. 112 Whitehall Street, New York. Full directions.

DAWSON CELEBRATING.

A REGULAR PROGRAMME IN EFFECT ON THE COLUMBUS SOUTHERN.

Harlem to Appling—Perry to Hawkinsville—Rome to Tunnel Hill—Dover and Statesboro.

Dawson is proud of the Columbus Southern, and people from there say the town is booming as it never did before.
There is now in effect on the road a regular schedule, giving a daily train each way, with an extra train on Sunday.
The schedule—Leave Dawson at 6:40 a. m.; arrive in Columbus at 10 a. m.
Leave Columbus at 3 p. m.; arrive in Dawson at 5:30 p. m.
Extra train on Sundays arriving at Dawson at 11:25 a. m., and leaving at 3:40 p. m.

Dover and Statesboro.

Mr. George P. Curry, of Augusta, has been elected president and general manager of the Dover and Statesboro railroad, succeeding Mr. Fred T. Lockhart. Major J. H. Burkhalter has sold his interest to Mr. Curry and will give his time and money to the building of a railroad from Augusta to connect with the Swainsboro railroad at Midville. Captain Burkhalter is the conductor of the Dover and Statesboro railroad which is the construction superintendent on the road being built by his father. It has been demonstrated that a people, with a few pushing men, can have a railroad without much expenditure of money. There are not over \$6,000 worth of bonds held by the citizens of Bulloch at this time. One year ago it cost \$4 a ton to put guano in Statesboro from the Central. Now it costs about eighty cents. A saving of \$3 a ton on 2,000 tons is \$6,000 in one season to the farmers of Bulloch.

The Dover and Statesboro road was built about a year ago by Augusta parties, and it has been successfully operated since the opening day. The road is about ten miles long, and is located in Bulloch county, and connects Statesboro, the county seat, with Dover. The road passes through a heavily timbered section, which is a big resource for the company. Another new office of the company has recently been instituted—that of vice-president—to which office Mr. J. L. Fleming has been elected.

Perry to Hawkinsville.

There is authority for the statement that the Central contemplates building a road from near the present terminus of the Atlanta and Florida on to Savannah.

The plan is for the Central to extend the road from Perry on to Hawkinsville and then on to Savannah. This will be a great thing for Hawkinsville, giving her competing lines to the northwest and to the east.

Rome to Tunnel Hill.

The prospects for the building of a railroad through Armuchee are flattering. The line will be from Rome by Echols's mill, and up the creek to Taylor's Ridge, which it will follow to Tunnel Hill.

MR. ALEX. HOPKINS'S FUNERAL.

Laid to Rest by Tender Hands After Weary Months of Pain.
All that was mortal of young Alex. Hopkins was laid to rest by tender hands in the family lot in Oakland at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The services were conducted at the residence of Judge J. L. Hopkins, No. 45 Forest avenue, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison, in a touching and solemn manner.
Many friends were present to add their condolences to the bereaved family, and to share in paying their last respects to the worth and character of the dead young lawyer.
The pall-bearers were chosen from among his young friends and comrades, and were Mr. Sanders McDaniel, Monroe, Ga.; Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb, Athens, Ga.; Mr. Jeff Mercer, Mr. Albert Hightower, Mr. Harry Snook, Mr. Robert Riley, Mr. Will Drake and Mr. T. A. Hammond, Jr.
Many are the expressions of regret over the untimely ending of this hopeful young life, and the family have the heartfelt sympathies of the people of Atlanta in their sad loss.

CUT IN THE FACE.

Rivals at Fulton County Spinning Mills Fight.
Wiley McGinnis slashed A. S. Cannon across the face at the Fulton County Spinning mills early yesterday morning.

The wound was not a dangerous one, but will leave an ugly scar.
The trouble was a combination of love, revenge and disappointment. Both the boys, who are about sixteen years of age, were employed at the mills, and both fell in love with the same girl, a young miss who is a weaver at the mills.

A few days ago the boys had a falling out and fought. McGinnis was the aggressor and was discharged.
Yesterday morning he layd Cannon, just as the latter was going to work, and made a wicked thrust at him with a keen-bladed pocket-knife. Happily, the blow was not a true one, and did not penetrate any vital part. The wounded boy was carried to the factory hotel, where the wound was dressed.

McGinnis escaped, going in the direction of his home at Clifton, and evaded arrest.

KATE CASTLETON.

The Press of the Country Give Miss Castleton the Most Extravagant Notices.
Next Monday Kate Castleton, a favorite everywhere, will appear in "A Paper Doll."

Miss Castleton has something about her that is simply irresistible, and for years she has been growing in popularity throughout the country.
Detroit Journal: If there was any one in the Detroit opera house last night who did not laugh long and heartily at the fun made by Kate Castleton and her company of comedians, that person must have been deaf, dumb and blind. "A Paper Doll" has no literary merit, but it has a bright, sparkling dialogue, plentifully sprinkled with humor of the vintage of 1880. Miss Castleton's dressing was in art and exquisite taste, and her display of diamonds provoked the suggestive "oh, my!" of her female auditors.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Pimples, Sores, Aches and Pains.

When a hundred bottles of sarsaparilla or other pretentious specifics fail to eradicate in-born scrofulous, or contagious blood poison, remember that B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has gained many thousand victories, in as many seemingly incurable instances. Send to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders," and be convinced. It is the only TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER.

G. W. Messer, Howell's S. Roads, Ga., writes: "I was afflicted nine years with sores. All the doctors I could take me no good. I then tried B. B. B. and the sores cured me sound."
Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round Mountain, Texas writes: "A lady friend of mine was troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck. She took three bottles of B. B. B. and her skin got soft and smooth, pimples disappeared and her health improved greatly."

James L. Bosworth, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Some years ago I contracted blood poison. I had no appetite, my digestion was ruined, rheumatism drew up my limbs so I could hardly walk, my throat was catarrhed five times. Hot Springs gave me no benefit and my life was one of torture until I have B. B. B. a trial, and, surprising as it may seem, the use of five bottles cured me." TWK

Manufacturer's Attention.

21 acres, 10 minutes walk from Edgewood depot. Long railroad front. Very desirable. Lies well. Dirt cheap at \$335 per acre. Must go at once, Wilson & Logan, 12 North Broad.

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. Is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia.
WASHINGTON, February 28.—Indications for tomorrow: Rain, followed by fair weather, colder, northerly wind, cold wave, cold and clear Sunday. Frost will occur in the southeast portion, and freezing temperature in northwest portion Saturday night.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. (Gould Building), ATLANTA, Ga., February 28.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, at each place.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
Meridian	30.24	30.28	NW 12	59 Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.10	30.50	SW 16	24 Raining.
Mobile	30.14	30.48	N 18	28 Raining.
New Orleans	30.12	30.42	N 18	28 Raining.
Galveston	30.22	30.42	N 24	30 Cloudless.
Palm Beach	30.28	30.42	N 12	30 Cloudless.
Corpus Christi	30.26	30.42	N 24	30 Cloudless.
Brownsville	30.34	30.42	N 12	30 Cloudless.
El Paso	30.38	30.42	N 12	30 Cloudless.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
(Local Time.)
Time of Observation.
7 a. m. 29.84 61.50 S W 4 41 Cloudy.
7 p. m. 29.88 62.85 S W 7 41 Raining.
Maximum Thermometer 62
Minimum Thermometer 56
Total Rainfall .41

I have looked over the list of ingredients in Bull's Sarsaparilla and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a safe compound that is applicable in diseases to which it is applicable.—L. Y. Vandell, M. D.

Get the best! Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are the best. They taste good. They are safe. They are sure.

Money to Loan.
Southern Home Building and Loan Association 32 1-2 S. Broad Street. Call for pamphlet. js-tf

W. F. Parkhurst.
Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership books and public officers' accounts examined and settlement made. References furnished. Office 27 1/2 Whitehall street. diy

Speaking of Ellen.

A new novel by Albert Ross, author of "His Private Character" and "Thou Shalt Not." Price 50c, by mail 60c extra, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. feb23 dtf

A New Novel.
Speaking of Ellen, by Albert Ross, author of "Thou Shalt Not" and "His Private Character." Price 50c, by mail 60c extra, for sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. feb23 dtf

The New Fast Line to Chicago.
The extension of the Monon route via Burgin, Ky., and Chattanooga opens up a short cut to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and the entire blue grass region. Finest equipment of Pullman vestibule buffet sleepers and chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent.

MEETINGS.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.
The regular quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew association will be held at Concord hall Sunday afternoon, March 24, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.
ABRAHAM HARRIS, President.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

30 acres, all lie splendidly, only one mile from carshed; a big thing for a syndicate.
27 acres, inside old city limits, built up all around; will sell for a big profit.
20 acres on Fulton County electric line, elevated; will make a grand location for a suburban home or be subdivided into lots.
3 acres near Ponce de Leon springs; street cars in every direction.
2 acres on Bonhill and Jackson; electric street cars on both fronts.
8 acres on the railroad front; streets all round; just outside city limits.
Large lot on East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and Georgia Pacific railroad; close in; a No. 1 place for a factory.
11 acres in West End; beautiful grove; just ready for subdivision.
Choice lots on West Peachtree street.
Several large and beautiful lots on Boulevard.
The prettiest lot on Jackson street; large, overlooking the city.
A three-story brick building on Broad street. This is what every capitalist ought to want.
Central block in business part of city.
Choice Laclede street corner lots; close in.
Beautiful residence lot on Courtland avenue; electric cars in front.
40 acres within border of city limits; just perfect for subdivision.
A large Whitehall-street front, which we will make a special bargain.
A fourteen-room well built house, near capitol. Business corner on Marietta street, close in.
Large lot on Simpson street, which we will sell at a bargain.
Corner lot on Courtland avenue and Harris, which we will sell at a bargain if taken in a few days.
Houses and lots in every direction.
A central lot only two minutes' walk from Kimball house at a bargain.
Vacant lots of sizes and prices.
Call and See Us Before Buying.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

31 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

WARE & OWENS.

Real Estate Agents,

Corner Marietta and Broad Streets.

15 ACRES—Original forest, near Green's Ferry road and Westview; very high and level, and worth more than we are asking for it.
\$4500—A 4 room house, E. Harris street, near Ivy; lot is 100x200, and well shaded.
\$1800—Currier street lot, 50x175, near Peachtree.
\$1300—3 r house, Davis street, near Mitchell; near in and worth the money.
\$7000—7 r house, W. Baker street; large lot; lot is often you have a chance to buy a home on this beautiful street.
\$3500—13x200—On Jackson St.; near Ponce de Leon circle; beautiful grove; non lot can be sold to you for \$5000; corner lot, 50x225, splendid stable and excellent neighborhood.
\$3500—Brick block renting for \$40 to \$45 per month.
\$2000—Pryor street lot, 57x150, near in; further out, bringing more money.
\$4000—Courtland st., 7 r house, near Wheat st., 50x125; worth your attention.
2 1/2 lots on Blackman street, near Forest avenue; can be sold cheap.
\$2000—5 r house E. Hunter street, 50x150; 40x100, Houston street lot; lies high and beautiful.
\$1550—4 r house, Johnson avenue, lot 50x150; \$500 cash, balance \$25 month.
\$2500—of the nicest little houses put ever away; easy terms.
\$1500—A beautiful shaded level lot in a portion of town that is growing rapidly; 30 per cent. sure.
\$1200—57x145, Jackson street, near Houston, east front; convenient to two car lines.
\$1100—lot 50x150; if you want a nice little home near in, take this.
4 r house Houston street, near Randolph, 62x112; anxious to sell.

WARE & OWENS.

Come now and have your Photograph taken by J. J. FABER, 28 1-2 Whitehall street. Long Experience. Fine work. Reasonable prices. Engagement made by telephone No. 269.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Syrup of Figs



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A BEAUTIFUL piece of acre property near the Georgia railroad, not far from Inman park, inside the city. I have plat and prices of lots in Inman park at private sale. The crowd at the recent auction demonstrated the amount of interest taken in that delightful suburb.

I have a few pieces of central gilt-edge store property for investors.

I have two beautiful homes on elevated lots in West End.

I have the choicest vacant property in West End for sale at reasonable prices. Several large sales have been made in West End recently.

I have a choice West Peachtree street lot near in at \$50 per front foot.

I have some good acre property in Hapeville. I have for \$5,000 five new cottages and one vacant lot on Cooper street near Georgia Ave. and Fryer street. A good rent paying place.

\$183,000 cash will buy the cheapest home in Atlanta, 58x100 on Jackson street with 8 room house, street cars and electric line in front. Call on me.

\$2,000 cash will buy a 6-room house with splendid lot on Highland ave. A great bargain.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

Feb 2-dtf 5p

G. W. Adair, Auctioneer.

10 BEAUTIFUL LOTS

On Georgia Avenue, Frazier and Bass Streets.

I will sell upon the premises on Tuesday, March 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp, ten of the prettiest lots on the south side of the city. Convenient to dummy and to Capitol avenue street car line, and next to the land just sold by the Capital City Bank to a large and wealthy syndicate.

This land has been in demand for a long time, but was never before offered for sale. It will be sold for an estate and without reserve.

Call and get a plat and go out and select a lot and be on the ground at 2 o'clock sharp. Terms: one-third cash, balance one and two years with 8 per cent.

G. W. Adair, Auctioneer.

28, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer!

2 HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, March 4th, at 10 o'clock sharp, two houses and lots, Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 McClellan, corner of Pine street.

The lots are high, elevated and valuable. The houses have 10 rooms each, rent readily and are in very good condition.

This property is convenient to all the large manufacturing enterprises and its locality where enhancement is sure.

Call and get a plat and attend the sale. Terms: One-half cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

8 p. m., 1, 2, 3 and 4

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

REAL PROPERTY ON DECATUR STREET.

I will sell upon the premises, on the corner of Decatur and Howell streets, on Tuesday, March 4th, at 11:30 sharp, the most valuable property on Decatur street.

The property is divided into 12 lots and will be sold absolutely and without reserve.

It is just opposite the Fulton Cotton Spinning Mill; is near Inman Park and one block from the Edgewood Electric Car Line.

The property is in good condition, rents well and such property is not often put upon the market.

Be on the ground at 11:30 sharp, as the sale will begin promptly. Terms, one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer
8 p. m. 1 2 3 4

CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S

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